



**Shcharansky at the White House**  
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**Wall Street stocks close higher**  
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## Shultz cautions both sides Shultz says Syrian build-up has led to 'tense situation'

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday that a Syrian military build-up had helped create "a highly tense situation" in the Middle East and that the U.S. had cautioned both Syria and Israel against going to war.

Shultz registered his concern in a news conference. "There is a big Syrian build-up," he said. "They have been moving their fortifications forward," contributing to tensions with Israel. "We don't believe a war between Syria and Israel would serve either party's interest and so we have cautioned against it. It is a highly tense situation."

Foreign diplomats have confirmed Israeli reports that the Syrians have edged forward in Lebanon. Their encampments are in an area the Israeli army withdrew from last June. At the time, Israel warned Syria not to move into the vacated zone in the southern Bekaa Valley. The Jerusalem Post's defense reporter adds that Israel has adopted a cautious "wait-and-see" policy in response to the Syrian preparations of, as yet unnamed, encampments for armored, and other units in the southern Bekaa.

Premier Peres, speaking in an independence day interview, said Israel's dissatisfaction with the Syrian moves had been transmitted to Damascus via the Americans, and Jerusalem was now waiting for results.

Saying that Syria was not looking for confrontation with Israel, Peres speculated that Damascus viewed the new military earthworks in the Bekaa as routine and not a "decisive step."

Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy also adopted a cautious note saying that Israel was watching the developments closely and "responding suitably in all kinds of spheres — not necessarily military. Not every move requires an immediate military response," he told Israel Television.

Israel, however, had to be prepared for any Syrian action, he warned. This would come in response to the situation on the ground, and not to war scares drummed up by the media, he added.

In Washington, Secretary of State Shultz said yesterday "We will do something about it" if there should be something about it.

## Syrian envoy linked to plot

Jerusalem Post Correspondent. WASHINGTON. — Nezar Hindawi, the man accused of trying to plant a bomb aboard an El Al jet in London last month, was yesterday reported to have been "personally congratulated" by the Syrian Ambassador to Britain, Loulou Haydar.

The Washington Post, quoting diplomatic sources in Washington, said that Hindawi later "began to fear that the Syrians might try to kill him, so he slipped away and surrendered to British police."

Hindawi's meeting with the Syrian ambassador in London, it officially confirmed, could result in the envoy's expulsion from Britain. Three of his staff were expelled earlier this month for refusing to cooperate in the investigation of the attempted attack.

According to the Washington Post, Hindawi has told his Scotland Yard interrogators that he was working for Syria. "Hindawi has said he was trained in Damascus, was given a Syrian passport issued under a false name and was escorted to London by a Syrian intelligence officer on a Syrian Arab Airlines plane," the newspaper said.

## Katnyushas land in Galilee

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ, Jerusalem Post Reporter. UPPER GALILEE. — Two children and an adult were slightly injured here on Tuesday afternoon when two Katyusha rockets landed in the area. But Independence Day celebrations went ahead as planned on Tuesday night and yesterday.

Large IDF and South Lebanese Army forces combed the security zone in South Lebanon after the incident. A shepherd in Sham'a was killed in the north of the belt during the searches. The forces also fired at suspicious targets north of the zone.

39-year-old Moshe Fine, Amit Weinstein, 4, and his sister Inbar, 10, were treated and taken to hospital, but released shortly after.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, speaking in Tel Aviv yesterday, noted that since the IDF's withdrawal from South Lebanon over a year ago, Israel had suffered fewer casualties than it had while occupying the region. "I never said that no Katyushas would fall on settlements along the northern border once we left Lebanon. But I intend to see to it that the IDF enables settlements to maintain normal life," he said.



President Chaim Herzog, accompanied by the Chief of General Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, inspects a contingent of Outstanding Soldiers at an Independence Day ceremony at the president's residence in Jerusalem yesterday. (Issac Harari)

## UK volunteer woman found murdered

Jerusalem Post Staff. KIBBUTZ DOROT. — British volunteer Lucy Amos, whose body was found near here yesterday morning, was apparently raped and murdered, possibly by terrorists, police sources said.

The body of the 23-year-old woman was found naked but for a torn shirt, at 6 a.m. by two members of this northern Negev kibbutz. It was lying in a grove of eucalyptus trees 200 metres from the junction of the main highway and the road to the kibbutz.

Police from Sderot were called to the scene, and were joined by Southern District commander Rahamin Comfort. The body was sent to the forensic medicine institute at Abu Kabir for examination, and police imposed a blackout on the investigation.

A police spokesman said Amos had been strangled to death.

Amos took a bus early on Monday morning from Moshav Ein Yahav in the Arava, where she was working as a volunteer, to visit her Israeli boyfriend at Dorot. She was last seen by two friends at the Beersheba bus terminal at 9:30 that morning. From there she apparently took a bus to the junction, five kilometres from Dorot.

Kibbutz members noted that there is no public transportation from the highway to the kibbutz. Kibbutz secretary Zora Berger said Amos' death "is shocking for us, because we all assumed it was safe to get into any car" on the road to the kibbutz.

Amos, from Kingston-on-Thames, came to Israel in April 1985 with a group of non-Jewish volunteers. She spent a year at Dorot, where she met and became close to Yehuda Cohen, a recently demobilized soldier.

Earlier this month she went to work as a volunteer at Ein Yahav, though she had told friends at Dorot that she would like to settle at the kibbutz. She promised Cohen she would come to Dorot to spend Independence Day with him, and when she failed to arrive, he alerted the police. Early yesterday morning kibbutz members decided to search the area of the settlement, and discovered her body.

Upset by the death of the popular young volunteer, the kibbutz cancelled its Independence Day celebrations.

## New evidence on wartime killings

## Yugoslavia wanted to charge Waldheim in '47

NEW YORK (Reuters). — As a German army officer in 1944, Kurt Waldheim signed two intelligence reports on partisan activities which, 48 hours later, led to the burning of three Yugoslav villages and the killing of 114 people, the World Jewish Congress said yesterday.

A WJC spokesman said the reports found in the National Archives

ber 14, 1944, and the murder there of 114 men, women and children.

Yugoslavia's charges, which were later dropped without explanation, were based primarily on testimony by a captured German army captain, Karl-Heinz Egberts-Hilker, who was hanged for war crimes. Waldheim, who faces a June 8 run-off election for the Austrian presidency, has strongly denied any involvement in the massacres, and has said he had never met Egberts-Hilker.

Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i yesterday said that the investigation of Kurt Waldheim's alleged Nazi past was not a job for his ministry. "What is the connection between me and Waldheim," Moda'i asked in a speech at the Israel Bar Association building in Jerusalem.

Prime Minister Peres has asked Moda'i to study all the available information on Waldheim's alleged Nazi activities.

In Washington were the first written evidence to support war crimes charges brought by Yugoslavia against former UN secretary-general Waldheim in 1947.

Yugoslavia sought Waldheim's extradition to face charges that included "responsibility" for the destruction of the villages of Krupiste, Gornji Blavan and Dolnji Blavan — between Stp and Kocane — on Octo-

ber 14, 1944, and the murder there of 114 men, women and children. Waldheim has conceded that as a lieutenant assigned to the high command of German Army Group E he forwarded intelligence reports to his superiors that led to "operational decisions."

The WJC said that on October 12, 1944, Waldheim had signed reports on "strengthened bandit activity on the Stp-Kocane road" and on "additional bandit forces approaching the Stp-Kocane road." "Bandit activity" was the German army term for partisan attacks.

Forty-eight hours later, three villages were burned and 114 inhabitants were killed.

Eli Rosenbaum, a staff lawyer for the WJC, said: "Waldheim has to have understood what his report would mean because of standing

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## Soviet leader urges world cooperation on nuclear mishaps

MOSCOW. — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday proposed new international cooperation on nuclear power, suggesting a prompt warning system of accidents, expansion of the International Atomic Energy Agency and a conference to discuss these measures.

Speaking on Soviet television in his first statement on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which now appears to have taken the lives of nine people, Gorbachev appeared willing to meet demands for increased cooperation on nuclear safety voiced by world leaders at the Western economic summit in Tokyo last week.

"A system of prompt warning and supply of information in the event of accidents and faults at nuclear power stations, specifically when this is accompanied by the escape of radioactivity, should be established in the framework of this regime," he said.

"Likewise it is necessary to adjust an international mechanism, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance when dangerous situations merge."

Gorbachev added that a special conference should be convened by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna to discuss international cooperation on nuclear power.

The Communist Party chief said, in his first public statement on the

U.S. officials reacted coolly yesterday to Gorbachev's appeal for a new international system of early warning of nuclear accidents. Reuter reports from Washington.

In initial comments, officials said privately that Gorbachev's TV address appeared to be intended mainly for domestic consumption. "An international regime already exists for exchanging data," an official said.

April 26 accident at the Ukrainian power plant, that at a time when new attention was focused on nuclear issues, the Soviet Union "has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until August 6 of this year. That is the date on which, more than 40 years ago, the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima."

Gorbachev then repeated his



Gorbachev on Soviet television yesterday. (Reuters)

March 29 offer to meet President Reagan "without delay" to discuss a test ban treaty.

He said he would agree to meet "in the capital of any European state that will be prepared to accept us, or say, in Hiroshima, and to agree on a ban on nuclear testing."

The White House rejected Gorbachev's first offer for test ban talks, saying the issue should be discussed at the next super-power summit, which Reagan and Gorbachev have agreed to hold in Washington this year.

Gorbachev said the Chernobyl accident had, for the first time, shown humanity atomic energy out of control. He said seven people had died from radiation and 299 people were still in hospital. It was too early, he said, to pass final judgment on the causes of the accident.

Gorbachev, who spoke for 25 minutes, said measures taken immediately after the accident had "failed to protect many people."

His statement that 299 were in hospital raised the figure of hospital cases from 209. His remark that "seven of them have died" appeared to raise the death toll to nine. Two died in the initial accident.

Gorbachev said the Kremlich had acted "as soon as we received reliable initial information" and he praised rescue workers.

The radiation in the area around Chernobyl, from which 92,000 people were evacuated, remained dangerous though the problem at the crippled reactor has been quelled, he said.

"Thanks to the effective measures

(Continued on back page)



Andrija Artukovic is led away from a Zagreb courtroom yesterday after being sentenced to death for war crimes. (Reuters)

## 'Butcher of the Balkans' gets death sentence in Zagreb

ZAGREB (AFP). — A Yugoslav court yesterday passed a death sentence on Andrija Artukovic, 86, known as the "Butcher of the Balkans," who had lived peacefully near Los Angeles for the past 37 years before being deported last February.

The Croatian court's verdict must be approved by the Croatian and federal supreme courts before becoming final. Observers noted that nobody over 70 has ever been executed in Yugoslavia.

Artukovic's trial brought to light his role during World War II as interior and justice minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, in which an estimated 700,000 Serbs, Jews and gypsies were massacred.

He was a fanatical follower of Ante Pavelic, leader of the Croatian nationalist movement of Ustachis who fought on the side of Hitler. Pavelic was never brought to justice, and died in South America some years ago.

Artukovic fought a decade-long legal battle against his deportation, always claiming that he was an innocent victim of Communist lies.

Twenty-six witnesses related some of the horrors of the four-year Ustachi regime. In the Jasenovac

concentration camp, children's skulls were smashed against the wall, eyes were gouged out and breasts cut off, and women were raped by brutal guards. Thousands of civilians there were killed by axes or swords, or beaten to death with clubs.

Artukovic maintained throughout the trial, and against all the presented evidence, that he was completely innocent. He pointed out that as interior minister he had had no police powers, and that these had been taken over wholly by Pavelic.

"My duties were mainly administrative, and I always acted in accordance with my conscience and the teachings of the Catholic Church," he said.

He strongly defended his old beliefs: "Legal and illegal means are permissible to defend an independent Croatia against its enemies," he said.

Charges against Artukovic included the massacre of 400-500 civilian prisoners, including women and children; shooting every inhabitant of several villages; executing several hundred Communist partisans; and ordering the execution of leading Serbian deputy Jozo Vidic.

## Anne Frank's diary: the full version

AMSTERDAM (Reuters). — The diary of Anne Frank, the Dutch girl who became an international symbol of Jewish suffering in the Nazi Holocaust, is being published in its complete form for the first time this month.

Anne's vivid account of her two years in hiding in occupied Amsterdam before she and her family and friends were betrayed and sent to a concentration camp has been read throughout the world since it was first published in 1947. But that edition, which sold 16 million copies in 56 languages, is not the whole story.

Anne herself edited and changed the diary while she and her family were still in hiding, and more alterations and cuts were made after World War Two both by her father Otto and the publishers who brought it to world attention.

Now, six years after Otto Frank's death, scholars at the National Institute for War Documentation have produced the complete text of the original, which he left to the Dutch state.

It gives a better picture of Anne's development during her time in hiding, co-editor David Barnouw told Reuters, and it should help rebut suggestions made by some that the whole work was a fake. He sees the

attacks as a response by extreme right-wingers and pro-Nazi writers to Anne's role as a symbol for all Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

The extraordinary story of Anne's journal began in June 1942, when Otto and Edith Frank gave their younger daughter a diary for her 13th birthday. Four weeks later, the Franks, fearing arrest and deportation by the occupying Germans, went into hiding with some Jewish friends in a concealed annex behind the family food business in a canal-side house of old Amsterdam.

For two years Anne recorded, in the form of letters to her imaginary friend Kitty, the emotions and experiences of a growing girl, condemned, with seven others, to an indefinite period of confinement and fear.

She started with the diary she had been given for her birthday, then moved on to exercise books and finally to loose sheets of paper, all she could get her hands on.

On August 4, 1944 the Nazis, tipped off by an unidentified informer, found the hideout and deported the Franks. After a stay in Auschwitz, Anne was moved to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she died of typhus.

Otto Frank survived the war, returned to Amsterdam to find the

diaries still safe in the annex and resolved to publish them as a memorial to his dead daughter. Issued in a 200-page edition, the book was an instant best-seller first in the Netherlands and then abroad.

But when Otto Frank's heap of little books and papers passed into the hands of the War Documentation Institute, David Barnouw and his colleagues found that the whole story had not been told. The main culprit was Anne herself, who in early 1944 heard a radio appeal from the Dutch Government-in-Exile in London to Dutch people to keep wartime documents so that they could be read by others when peace came.

She immediately set about rewriting her diary, going back to the 1942 entries and editing them into a fresh version which pleased her better.

When Otto Frank came to prepare the diary for publication, he drew mainly on the later version, but he and the publishers also did their own editing to get the manuscript down to 200 pages.

So there are three versions of the diary: Anne's original, her 1944 version, and the 1947 printed text, and all three are now being published in a 750-page book to be read and compared by scholars and amateurs alike.

(Continued on back page)

## Security forces open fire as mob stones vehicles Several hurt in Nablus anti-Gush protest

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT, Jerusalem Post Reporter

NABLUS. — Several people were wounded here yesterday — at least two of them by gunfire — as local Palestinians in this fiercely nationalistic West Bank town demonstrated violently against Gush Emunim. The settlement movement brought thousands of supporters to the area to hear calls for a Jewish presence in the city.

The demonstration began at 10:30 a.m., when about 100 an-Najah University students poured into the town's Clock Square and began stoning vehicles. A Gush bus with about 50 passengers was hit by stones, and, according to Arab sources, some of the passengers opened fire.

Stones smashed the windshields of an army jeep and a command car, and the authorities radioed for reinforcements.

As troops tried to contain the demonstration, the protesters retreated to the narrow alleys of the nearby market area, but continued throwing stones.

The troops then opened fire — first in the air and then at the demonstrators' legs.

According to official accounts, two 23-year-old students suffered gunshot wounds and were taken to a local hospital. Jihad Allahah had bullet fragments in his chest, and Jamal Suliman was wounded in the leg.

But there were several unconfi-

med reports that another man and possibly a woman were also wounded by soldiers' fire. They apparently received first aid and then disappeared to avoid arrest.

The army broke up the demonstration in less than an hour, and put the area under a curfew which was lifted last night.

Several hours after the demonstration an-Najah University issued a statement blaming Defence Minister Rabin for the clashes. The university said Rabin had allowed Gush Emunim members "to come and provoke the people of Nablus." The Gush march and rally were called to mark 10 years of Jewish settlement in Samaria.

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## Selling your house?



**Hurry!**  
There are only a few hours left to place your classified ad for tomorrow's Luah Ma'ariv. Just take your ad to any advertising agency, or to an office of Ma'ariv (or call 03-439439) and it will run in Hebrew in that paper. Hand it in early enough to make sure it reaches the office of Luah Ma'ariv before 5 p.m. today and your ad will also appear in English in The Jerusalem Post. **Beat that deadline!**



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	14.5.86	15.5.86	16.5.86
	MIN.	MAX.	WIND
AMSTERDAM	8	14	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	14	Cloudy
BONN	8	14	Cloudy
COLOGNE	8	14	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	14	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	14	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	14	Cloudy
HONGKONG	25	30	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	14	24	Cloudy
LONDON	8	14	Cloudy
MADRID	13	20	Cloudy
MOSCOW	8	14	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	17	Cloudy
OSLO	7	12	Cloudy
PARIS	8	14	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	17	23	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	14	Cloudy
TOKYO	14	20	Cloudy
ZURICH	8	14	Cloudy

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with chance of light rain showers, particularly in the North.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Wind
Jerusalem	51	10-18	17
Golan	42	10-14	17
Nahariya	42	10-14	17
Salad	41	10-14	17
Haifa Port	41	10-14	21
Tiberias	34	14-26	25
Nazareth	48	13-19	18
Alula	48	13-19	18
Shimon	53	13-19	18
Tel Aviv	58	15-22	21
B-G Airport	58	14-22	21
Jericho	32	15-20	28
Gaza	40	15-21	21
Beersheba	41	15-24	23
Eilat	34	17-28	28

## Israeli diplomats miffed at Shcharansky

Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON — Israeli Embassy officials were clearly upset that Anatoly Shcharansky had gone to the White House to meet with President Ronald Reagan without Ambassador Meir Rosenfeld or any other senior Israeli diplomat.

Shcharansky, who went to the Israeli Embassy's Independence Day reception yesterday, has defended the decision, which he has insisted should not be seen as any snub to Israel.

Instead, Shcharansky has told associates, the White House had suggested that he come to the session with Reagan by himself.

Reagan was joined by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, National Security Adviser John Poindexter, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan and other senior U.S. officials.

Shcharansky met earlier in the day with Rosenfeld for breakfast.

Throughout his visit to the United States, he has stressed the fact that he is now an Israeli citizen.

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## WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One)

reprimand orders signed by both Hitler and the commander of Army Group E, General Alexander Loehr.

Waldheim's name appeared on a UN list of more than 36,000 suspected war criminals found in a U.S. military archives in Maryland, the New York Times said yesterday.

The Maryland material is divided into 80 lists, with Waldheim's name appearing on the 79th.

Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, alluding to the Waldheim affair, said yesterday that Austria would heed press criticism of anti-Semitism and other problems, but he also urged objectivity and understanding for the country's achievements.

"We certainly cannot forbid this criticism or ignore it," he told the International Press Institute.

"Anything that could even begin to hint of anti-Semitism in Austria is something that we have been fighting, and we do not wish to shy away from our responsibility," Sinowatz, a member of the Socialist Party, said.

## West Bank mayor held

By JOEL GREENBERG

The mayor of Bitunia, north of Jerusalem, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of embezzling council funds and of bribery.

Ahmed Lufi Osman was arrested following complaints by local residents, who forwarded a petition protesting his actions to Defence Minister Rabin. Some members of the council have reportedly resigned in protest against Lufi's alleged actions.

Complaints against Lufi reportedly list a series of improprieties which include Lufi's use of his council office for private land deals and money changing, promises to supply free electricity and water to those buying land from him, unauthorized collection of taxes, and use of council funds to pay for private trips to Amman.

Lufi, elected to office in 1976, was one of a group of West Bank mayors who initiated a boycott of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration.

The Concert with VARDIA MISHRI scheduled to take place at LUTHERAN CHURCH of the REDEEMER tonight at 8.30 has been CANCELLED.

## HOME NEWS

# First reunion for children smuggled out of Morocco in 1961

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We were 120 children in the group wearing scout uniforms and waving Moroccan flags, excited to be flying in an airplane for the first time. I knew we were bound for Israel, but we weren't allowed to talk about it or sing any songs in Hebrew. My little nine-year-old brother thought we were just going on a summer trip. I knew I was responsible for him until our family was reunited in Israel. My parents joined us two years later."

This is the testimony of Prosper Alfasi, 38, one of the 530 Jewish children aged nine to 17 who were smuggled out of Morocco to Israel in 1961, as part of the Yakhin Operations to get Morocco's 110,000 Jews

to Israel. The project was veiled in secrecy until two years ago.

About 100 of the children who arrived in that operation convened with their families at the Gan Oranim halls yesterday morning for their first reunion with each other and with David Littman, the man who made it all possible.

Littman, at the time a 24-year-old post-graduate student at the London Institute of Archeology, had been recruited in Geneva in 1961 and sent to Casablanca, to register children for a "summer school" in Switzerland. He was accompanied by his young Egyptian-born wife, Giselle. The two joined the local Anglican community, attending church services, British Consulate receptions

and weekend tennis matches.

The price for the summer school was high, to dissuade Moslem children from joining without arousing suspicion. The Jewish families, "paid" Littman, who later returned their money secretly, for most of the families were very poor.

Littman, who now lives in Geneva, was contacted by the Beyahad movement and asked to attend yesterday's reunion. A few weeks ago he received the Mimouna Award from Prime Minister Peres for his part in the operation.

The children were flown in groups from Morocco to France, taken by bus to a makeshift camp in Switzerland and then flown to Israel. "Every time a group was to leave for Israel, we told the authorities we

were going on a two-day trip. At the airport, we sent the group off and received a new group of children from Morocco, on a collective passport," Avraham Goldfischer, a student in Switzerland 25 years ago, who was recruited as a counsellor for the Moroccan children, recalled.

"Once we discovered that we were being followed, probably by someone from the Moroccan government, and we dispersed the children to other places. Once we were followed on the way to the airport and had to take side paths until we shook our tail," Goldfischer said.

When the operation was well underway, the absence of some 500 children created a glaring gap in the Casablanca Jewish community, and the authorities became suspicious.

Littman sent his wife and baby daughter back to Europe and joined the last group of children to leave Morocco. His hastily closed office, in which many documents of Moroccan Jewish families were stored, later created problems for these families when they tried to join their children in Israel.

"I kept writing to my parents asking them when they would join me, and my father replied that the 'summer school' office had suddenly closed and that they had been left without papers. (Moroccan families had one joint identity card.) Many families managed to leave illegally, without papers, explained Alfasi, who today lives in Tel Aviv with his wife and three children.

At yesterday's reunion, the "children," today parents surrounded by their own children, crowded around Littman and his wife. "He is our collective father," one of them told The Jerusalem Post.

The idea of bringing Littman to Israel to meet his "children" came from Beyahad member Dr. Raphael Israeli, a lecturer in Chinese History and Islamic Civilization at the Hebrew University.

After his mission to Morocco, Littman and his wife created the Geneva Centre of Information and Documentation on the Middle East. Littman was nominated as representative at the UN in Geneva by the conference of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, and earlier this year participated at the session of the UN Commission on Human Rights.



Two soldiers visit a military cemetery on Remembrance Day. (IPPA)

## Peres hopes for Israeli strength, wisdom

Jerusalem Post Staff

"We are striving to strengthen the peace in the south, to reduce tensions in the north, to offer peace in the east and to bring security to our people and peace to the entire region," Prime Minister Peres said at the central Remembrance Day ceremony on Mt. Herzl on Tuesday.

"Those who rest beneath these eternal stones in Jerusalem," Peres said, showed that there is no contradiction between building a capacity for defence and a democratic regime — that a nation may be victorious in battle without losing even a day of its freedom.

Peres closed with the hope that

Israel would never be without the "strength to assure our security, and the wisdom to pursue peace."

In Defence Minister Rabin's message to bereaved families, he asked, "How shall we console you and be consoled? Perhaps through our common efforts to prevent war and the loss of human life, while deterring those around us who threaten our lives; and through bolstering our security while seeking the path of peace to our neighbours."

Members of the Druse community gathered at the military cemetery at Ushiya to pay tribute to the 180 Druse soldiers who fell in the line of duty.



Celebrating Independence Day with confetti on Rehov Dizengoff late Tuesday night. (Andre Bruttman)

## One million visit parks and picnic sites in spite of cool Independence weather

Jerusalem Post Staff

Egyptian President Mubarak was among those who sent congratulations to President Herzog on Israel's 38th Independence Day.

The message, delivered by the Egyptian chargé d'affaires in Israel, Mohammed Bassiouny, expressed the hope that in the coming year, a "comprehensive peace in the region" would be realized. Bassiouny was among those attending the president's traditional Independence Day reception at Beit Hanassi for members of the diplomatic corps.

The unseasonably cool weather and brief spells of rain in the north and the south did not deter people from celebrating the holiday with picnics and outings. The Jewish National Fund estimated that its parks and picnic sites had a million visitors.

The Shirutrom soldiers benefit broadcast yesterday on Army Radio from morning till midnight collected close to NIS2,000,000, according to estimates made at press time.

The largest donation of NIS78,000 was made by the workers of Israel Aircraft Industries. President Herzog donated NIS180 and Defence Minister Rabin NIS360. Other contributions came from donors as different as the Tzofiya home for wayward girls (NIS1,000) to Israeli embassies abroad.

Independence Day celebrations

were officially opened Tuesday night on Mt. Herzl in Jerusalem by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel, who called for tolerance and mutual respect and a greater adherence to democratic norms among the country's leaders.

"In our 38th year we will work for greater aliyah from the West and from distressed countries," Hilel told the thousands who braved the cold at Mt. Herzl. "We send blessings to our brothers, the prisoners of Zion and dreamers of Zion, in Russia, Syria and Ethiopia."

Twelve beacons, representing the 12 tribes of Israel, were lit by men and women who represent democracy in action.

In keeping with the central theme of Independence Day, "Democracy in Israel," the Knesset opened its doors to some 15,000 visitors who came to view the country's parliament and the original scroll of the Declaration of Independence, which was on show for the day.

In addition to foreign diplomats, the president also hosted a reunion of senior commanders from the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign. Among the guests was Monty Green of London, who was an officer of the general staff in 1948 and a general for the next decade.

The old-timers watched as the president congratulated 134 out-

standing soldiers and officers now serving in the IDF. Among them was Rabat Ruth David, who came here from Ethiopia nine years ago, and is a Gadna instructor helping new immigrants from Ethiopia adjust to army life.

The winner of the 23rd International Bible Quiz, held in Jerusalem yesterday, was Yoav Shoshberg, who achieved a perfect score of 160 points. He received his prize, a special edition of the Koran Bible, from Prime Minister Peres. The leading contestant from the Diaspora, Gad Dishy from the U.S., also received this prize.

An empty chair was left among the contestants to symbolize the Jewish youth of the Soviet Union who could not take part.

Among the major attractions of IDF bases and military installations specially opened for Independence Day was the Israel Aircraft Industries, which drew about 10,000 visitors.

On Tuesday night, an estimated 100,000 people who gathered in Tel Aviv's Kikar Makhel Yisrael were treated to a "pyro-melodic" display — fireworks accompanied by music. Green of London, who was an officer of the general staff in 1948 and a general for the next decade.

The old-timers watched as the president congratulated 134 out-

## MIDDLE EAST

### Hussein visits Iraq

Post Middle East Affairs Staff

Jordan's King Hussein returned to Amman yesterday after a surprise overnight visit to Iraq for talks on the Iran-Iraq war and Middle East development.

Reliable sources said the monarch briefed Iraqi president Saddam Hussein on his recent talks in Jordan with Syrian President Hafez Assad and Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak, and that discussion also covered Jordan's relations with the PLO.

### Arafat in Angola

PLO leader Yasser Arafat arrived Tuesday in Angola on the latest stop in an African tour seen as an answer to Israel's efforts to restore relations with African states. Arafat has already met with leaders of eight African nations, where he was received with honours reserved for heads of state.

### Egyptian police recruits

Egypt's interior and defence ministries agreed to recruit 5,000 army conscripts into the Central Security Force to replace policemen thrown off the force after they rioted in Cairo earlier this year, according to the Egyptian A-Shaab newspaper. Many security police officers resigned their posts or were fired after a public prosecutor's report on the riots found they had mistreated their subordinates.

### Iraqi refinery bombed

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian war planes "bombed and completely destroyed" Iraqi oil installations and a refinery yesterday near the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk, Iran's official Islamic Republic news agency reported.

The agency, monitored here, also charged that Iraqi jets attacked the Ahwaz-Tehran passenger train, killing 54 civilians and wounding 246 others.

### WHO condemns Israel

GENEVA (Reuters) — The World Health Organization annual assembly has condemned for the 11th successive year Israeli seizure of Arab territories and said foreign occupation was bad for mental and physical health.

By 61 votes to 22 with 18 abstentions, an assembly committee passed an Arab-African resolution accusing Israel of diverting water resources for occupation purposes and hindering normal development of Arab health institutions.

### Athens and Bethlehem twinned

ATHENS (ITA) — Athens and Bethlehem became twinned cities on Tuesday, in a solemn ceremony at Athens Cathedral.

The agreement was signed by Athens Mayor Dimitris Beis and Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij in the presence of church leaders from

Greece and the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and members of the Greek cabinet.

Freij said the linking of the two cities "expresses the true brotherhood between the Greek and Palestinian people."

## NABLUS PROTEST

(Continued from Page One)

Jewish settlers estimated that as many as 20,000 people took part in yesterday's Independence Day tours of the Eilon Moreh area and a rally outside the settlement near Nablus. A police source put the figure at 6,000.

The participants visited Joseph's Tomb and the ruins of ancient Nablus on the outskirts of the present-day town. They were also asked to contribute money for a Jewish settlement in the town. Settlers claimed that flats had been offered for sale in Nablus, but that they lacked the \$70,000 needed to buy them.

## 'No delay in Lavi maiden flight'

By AVI HOFFMANN  
Post Defence Reporter

The first flight of the Lavi will take place in September as scheduled — even though we may have to stretch this particular September into 35 days," Moshe Keret, President of Israel Aircraft Industries, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. He was responding to reports that there were serious delays in the building of the flight prototype of IAI's billion-dollar baby.

Tension was rising inside the Defence Ministry-controlled company

and outside as the date of the Lavi's first flight neared, said Keret, stressing that it was only a "symbolic" date and that not too much should be made of a possible delay before the complex machine took to the air.

Over 100,000 visitors took advantage of IAI's "open house" yesterday to look over "prototype I" and the half-built "prototype II" of the Lavi, designed to become the backbone of the Israel Air Force in the

1990s.

The Lavi passed a major hurdle with flying colours earlier this month, according to Keret, when the engine was tested at full power together with other systems.

There has been some delay in delivery from the U.S. of the Lear-Siegler-built flight-control computer. This major component, already scheduled to be installed in the prototype, will only be arriving in two

weeks, The Post has learned.

IAI announced yesterday that the company, the country's largest, broke the billion-dollar barrier in sales in the 1985/86 fiscal year, ending March 31. This compares to sales of \$901 million the previous year. The 1985/86 total of export sales was \$352m, compared to \$435m, the year before.

IAI subcontracted work worth \$299m, to other Israeli companies in 1985/86 and sales per worker rose to \$42,900 that year, compared to \$41,600 in 1984/85.

## Little chance of peace while Assad rules — Peres

By LEA LEVAVI

The chances of peace with Syria are virtually nil as long as Hafez Assad rules that country, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said in an Independence Day broadcast yesterday morning on Kol Yisrael Radio.

Peres said Israel had let Syria know of its interest either in local agreements on the Golan Heights or in Lebanon, or in full-scale peace talks. "On the proposal of full-scale talks, we got an immediate negative answer. There was some hesitation at the beginning about more localized and limited talks, but in the end the answer there was negative, too," the premier said.

He pointed out that Syria's economic situation was very precarious, with almost no foreign currency reserves, a 10 per cent drop in the gross national product in the past year, and tension with Iran — one of its chief financial supporters — because of the Hizbollah organization in Lebanon. Peres said he would not be surprised if the recent terrorism inside Syria was largely an expression of dissatisfaction over the economic situation.

At the same time, he pointed out that Assad was very practical and controlled on the tactical level, as evinced in the de facto arrangements on the

Golan Heights and the tacit agreements in Lebanon, and he hoped this situation would continue.

On Syria's involvement in terrorism, Peres said that Britain's expulsion of three Syrian diplomats constituted persuasive evidence of the involvement of the Syrian embassy. He added that all the active terrorist organizations were either on Syrian soil or under Syrian control. Since the rest of the free world was more ready than before to fight terrorism seriously ("Two years ago the conventional finger would have been pointed against us") we should let others take the lead this time.

Negotiations with Egypt on Taba were being held up at the moment while both sides' lawyers argued over every word and comma, Peres said in answer to a question. He hoped this would not take too long, but he refused to set deadlines. As for a meeting between himself and Egyptian President Mubarak, he hoped such a meeting would take place but he did not want to set it as a policy goal or a prize.

Turning to religious issues, Peres said he was concerned about the polarization in both the secular and religious camps. He said he wanted to maintain every individual's freedom to worship or live as he chose, but he also wanted to maintain relations of mutual respect and coexistence between the religious and secular communities.

Asked if the proposed laws against marketing treffe meat or against marketing hametz during Passover, would not be breaches of the status quo on religious practice, Peres said the parties had given their members the freedom to vote as they wish on the pork law.

"I explained to the mayor of Haifa that operating the cablecar would be a breach of the status quo, just as I explained to the religious why a change in the 'who is a Jew' law would be a breach of the status quo. Both sides have to maintain the status quo even when it isn't convenient for them to do so; otherwise there will be no status quo."

He expressed concern about the demographic statistics presented at last Sunday's cabinet meeting.

"But we can be encouraged that young Jewish couples in Israel are having an average of 2.8 children, compared to 1.5 for Jewish couples in the Diaspora. I believe the size of families indicates something about the optimism of young parents here... We can't give people orders on a subject like this, of course, but we should encourage young couples to have an average of four children to guarantee our future."

With deep regret we announce the death of  
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and express our deepest sympathy to the  
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With deep sadness we announce the passing of  
our beloved  
**LEON SAFDIE**  
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Michal, Tal and Oren Safdie  
Vera and Amir Ronnen  
Keren and Meir Rosenberg  
Shiva at 1455 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of  
**Dr. KURT LIGHT**  
there will be a memorial service and unveiling of the  
tombstone in Kfar Shmaryahu Cemetery at 2 p.m.  
tomorrow, Friday, May 16, 1986.  
We thank all who offered condolences.

The Family





Anatoly Shcharansky fields reporters' questions after a meeting with President Reagan in Washington on Tuesday. (Reuter photograph)

## White House meeting lasted 40 minutes

## Shcharansky thanks Reagan personally

By WOLFF BLITZER and LOUIS RAPOPORT  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

WASHINGTON. — Anatoly Shcharansky emerged from a White House meeting with Ronald Reagan deeply impressed by the President's commitment to the movement to free Soviet Jewry.

Shcharansky, who was received on Tuesday by Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior U.S. officials, later told reporters that the Reagan administration had been more effective than the Carter administration in dealing with the Soviet Union.

"This administration deals much better with the Soviet Union than the previous administration," he said.

Shcharansky, who was inside the White House for some 40 minutes, said he had expressed his "personal gratitude" to Reagan for helping to win his freedom last February. He said he had been impressed by Reagan's understanding of the problem of Soviet Jewry and of human rights in general. He would leave Washington "very encouraged," he said.

He said that Reagan currently held "the fate of 400,000 Soviet Jews" in his hands. The president, he said, had the ability to help win their freedom.

Shcharansky said that "quiet diplomacy" from his point of view, can help only if it is supported by strong public pressure, so that for the Soviet Union there will be no illusion that the question of human rights, the question of Soviet Jewry, the question of emigration are all very closely related to their economic and political interests.

"I am sure that my release would never have been possible if there were not such a strong, open campaign for me, and if President Reagan personally did not take such a strong, open position on my behalf. I am very grateful to him and I expressed these feelings to him," he said.

"We sit in different chairs," he later noted when asked to comment about Reagan's preference for quiet diplomacy. "He is president of the United States of America. I am a former prisoner of Zion and an ordinary citizen of the State of Israel."

## Remand extended for Ramat Aviv rapist

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The man dubbed the "athletic rapist," who is suspected of a number of rapes and indecent acts in the Ramat Aviv neighborhood has been remanded for a further eight days. He has been held for 30 days so far.

LOTTO: — In yesterday's drawing of the national lottery, the following numbers were picked: 4, 9, 14, 15, 18, 22, and the additional number, 28.

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## 'Realities have been ignored for too long, and we are now paying the price'

## Look-out posts fail to halt Arab expansion in Galilee

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HARARIT. — An olive sapling bends in the wind, almost touching the outer fence of this hilltop look-out (Mitze) settlement on the ridge high above the Netofa valley in Central Galilee.

The olive tree, symbol of peace here graphically reflects "the silent war" between Jews and Arabs for Galilee.

The 30 look-out settlements set up since 1973 were intended to bring more Jews to Galilee, where the Jewish and Arab populations are practically equal. They were also designed to serve as Jewish look-out posts over the Arabs and to create a line of settlement to contain the expansion of the Arab villages.

Now hundreds of thousands of olive trees, planted by the villagers, are containing the look-outs, covering every piece of land that can possibly be cultivated, right up to the fences of the settlements.

The olive tree, sturdy and bearing fruit wherever it is allowed to strike roots, symbolizes the determination of Galilee Arabs to keep Jews off the land.

"This is not only a tug-of-war between Jews and Arabs. It's a matter of economics too. But the fight is on and it's time to recognize it. For too long, succeeding governments have chosen

to ignore Galilee realities, and now we are paying the price of neglect," Haifa University geographer Prof. Arnon Sofer, who heads the university's Jewish-Arab Centre, told a group of university friends whom he conducted through the Segev area recently.

Six look-outs have been set up in the area, now known as the Misgav district, along with some 20 settlements of other types. The villagers of Sakhnin, Arraba and Deir Hanna have planted some 4,000 dunams of olive trees to "contain" the Jewish settlements. The Arabs planted the trees on land they say belongs to them, but which for the most part had not been farmed in the past.

"They were motivated by the economics. Olive oil fetches high prices in the Persian Gulf states, where European olives are not to the local taste. And olive trees produce the most lucrative crop the patches of mountain slopes could yield.

"But they were also motivated by the fear of land expropriation, though not one dunam of private land was taken over for the look-outs. Furthermore, a 1981 law levying taxes on uncultivated farmland whipped the fears into a hysteria," Sofer said.

The villagers apparently assumed that the government would be far more reluctant to expropriate cultivated than uncultivated land.

Two Sakhnin residents, Jamal Sa'ad Ahmed and Mohammed Haidri, who joined the tour, explained: "It was not just fear, it was justified fear. In 1965 the government expropriated 1,500 dunams of our land for a big military exercise area," which now contains the huge Rafael Armaments Development Authority complex.

"Moreover, we need the olives to supply the oil for our growing families, exporting only the surplus," they said.

Olives were particularly convenient because they need no irrigation, except for summer watering in the first two years. The trees cling to slopes that would defy most crops. After six years they start yielding fruit.

Planted in neat rows, 20-30 trees per dunam, they are far enough apart for tractors to pass. But the olives are still harvested by the old method of beating the trees with sticks, as all efforts to mechanize the harvest were found inferior.

The access roads built for the look-outs opened the way for the villagers' tractors, making the olive planting easier.

Hararit is populated by 15 families, who want the settlement to stay small. The look-out is devoted to achieving a "high quality of life" through Transcendental Meditation, vegetarianism and medicinal herbs. As in most of the look-outs, the residents work outside. They

own only enough land for little plots for herbs and flowers.

Looking at the olive trees creeping up to Hararit, Sofer remarked: "Those who plant trees will stay. Those who go out to work with computers can do so as conveniently in New York." The solution, he said, was not to stop working with computers, but to put roots in the soil as well.

Sofer argued that the look-outs were set up "hastily," without forethought, because the government had a bad conscience about neglecting the Galilee while it was pouring millions into settling Judea and Samaria.

In practice, the look-outs have turned into tiny dormitory suburbs of the nearest towns, such as Carmiel, burdening the towns services but not contributing taxes or residents. "Eventually the Arab villagers will buy up empty flats in Carmiel and make it a mixed town," he predicted.

The 30 look-outs have cost the government a fortune in roads, in telephone, water, and electric lines, and in running fleets of buses to take the children to regional schools. At the same time they have made it easier for the Arabs to plant trees. And they have stiffened the determination of the local Beduin not to be resettled in villages, since they can now enjoy roads and other facilities without leaving their present encampments.

## Some U.S. communities influenced by terror scare

## UJA worried over cancelled tours

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel office of the United Jewish Appeal is concerned by the spate of recent cancellations of UJA tours from the U.S. due to the terrorist scare. But the director-general of UJA's Israel operations, Naphtali Lavie, says that the situation is not "catastrophic."

Lavie said that while some of the smaller community missions had had to be merged because "too many" people had backed out, the trend did not apply to the big national missions.

The forthcoming prime minister's mission had been overbooked by 25 per cent, he said, adding that it included UJA national leaders due to come to Israel via Paris on a specially chartered Concorde. The mission was originally limited to 100 participants, but 125 people have indicated that they want to come.

The UJA was to have brought some 10,000 people here this year on 70 national and community missions. The current drop-out rate is between 30-40 per cent, and, according to Lavie, may be as high as 50 per cent by the end of the year.

Four of the UJA's most popular tour guides are to go to the U.S. next week to tour the Jewish Federation circuit and try to convince old friends that they have nothing to fear. Lavie has also asked for the temporary release of seven senior army officers to travel as UJA envoys to the U.S. "Their personal message can be effective," says Lavie.

He says none of those who have dropped out of missions have actually said that they were scared. Instead they have discovered family and business commitments which demand their urgent attention.

Help has come from an unexpected quarter. Statistics in the May 3 issue of *The Economist* show that

in 1984, some 18,700 people were murdered in the U.S., i.e. eight for every 100,000 of the population. In France, the ratio was fewer than five murders per 100,000 of the population.

Terrorism accounts for a very small percentage of all murders in Europe. Since the beginning of last year, according to one source, 55 people in Italy, France, West Germany and Britain have been killed by terrorists. The implication is that Americans concerned for their safety may find it more dangerous to stay at home.

If things are tough with the UJA, the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hechalutz Department and the Israel Bonds' small group tours are at a virtual standstill until July.

The Jewish National Fund offers a more optimistic outlook and no group has cancelled, though some have been reduced in size. Currently touring the country are groups (approximately one busload each) from Australia, South Africa and England, who are here to dedicate JNF projects.

The Australians are in Israel for the first stage of Australia Park in the Galilee, at the beginning of what is planned as a bicentenary tribute to Australia.

The South Africans, representing the Zionist Federation of South Africa, are here to establish a memorial at the Golan Junction in Galilee to the 57 immigrants from South Africa who fell in Israel's wars.

Among the 40 visitors from England is the Duke of Devonshire, here for the dedication of the forest and recreation centre in his name at Moshav Alon Hagallil.

Waning tourism figures have spurred North American church leaders to come to Israel to demonstrate their faith and solidarity. "We don't read those newspapers which plant

fear and terror in human hearts" said Alan Lazert, executive director of the Canadian Friends of the Christian Embassy, who came here as head of a group of 15 spiritual and lay leaders from churches all over Canada.

Fifty ministers from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, brought here by the Rev. Wayne Monbleau of New Hampshire, called into their home-town radio stations from Jerusalem to tell congregants and other listeners that Israel is tension-free.

The National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel, which at the end of March sent a group of 35 clergymen from the U.S. to Israel, plans a June follow-up with at least 200.

Non-Jewish tourists are not going to allow terrorism to put them off, according to Geoff Hyman, senior tour manager for Insight International Tours, who regularly acts as a tour guide for groups of Australian non-Jews. "Most of them have been saving up for this holiday for a long time," he says. "Their attitude is 'to hell with Gaddafi and his mob. We're taking this trip no matter what.'"

But Stewart Gregory, a tour guide with another organization has noticed that the groups which he escorts are beginning to get jittery about war with Syria.

Jerusalem-based travel agent Dr. Robert Targov, commenting that Israel could no longer rely on the Jewish travel market, said, "The first ones to cancel, any time there's a ripple in the country, are the Jewish groups."

A 30-member group of blind tourists from the U.S., was cut down to 12, who are now in Israel, when all the Jewish participants, with only one exception, changed their minds.

## No more April 1 pranks for radio or television

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There are to be no more April fool pranks on Israel Radio and Television, the Broadcasting Authority news forum decided this week.

The radio's tradition of preparing special broadcasts, television's work with hidden cameras that has caught the public unawares in the past, backfired this year and the radio itself fell victim to an April Fools' Day hoax.

In an early morning news bulletin, Israel Radio created international panic by reporting that the Swiss government had agreed to reveal the numbers of secret bank accounts held in Switzerland by Israeli citizens.

Later in the day, an Intelligence Corps soldier fabricated a report on official stationery stating that Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri

had been gravely wounded in an assassination attempt. The soldier submitted the report to his superiors, who passed it on to the Defence Ministry from where it was released to several journalists, including an Israel Radio reporter.

In another development, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon has rejected a recommendation by the Knesset Education Committee that television be closed for a complete organization overhaul for a limited period of time.

Navon, who is responsible for the implementation of the Broadcasting Law, wrote to Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel that he was not convinced that it was the prerogative of the government to initiate the closure of Israel Television. Nor was there any guarantee that such action would rehabilitate ITV, he wrote.

## Labour Party elects central committee today

By ROY ISACOWITZ

TEL AVIV. — Tension is high in the Labour Party in anticipation of today's election of the party's central committee. The committee, which is the body that will draw up the party's next list of Knesset candidates, will be elected during the second session of the Labour Party convention.

Party Secretary-General Uzi Baram said yesterday that an effort would be made to reduce the committee's size from his present 1,310 to 1,001. But other sources said such a move was unlikely to succeed.

Two-thirds of the committee were chosen by party branches in secret elections last week. The names on the other third, known as the central list, were compiled by the convention's preparatory committee and will be put to the vote today.

Many branches elected lesser known members on the assumption that prominent party figures would find their places on the central list. This has left a plethora of candidates for a limited number of vacancies.

One means of solving this problem would be to declare all 3,000-plus delegates to the convention mem-

bers of the central committee. Several prominent party members are likely to find themselves outside the central committee, Baram said. That has already happened in places such as Rehovot and Kiryat Ono, where lists of new, young members overhauled the existing branch leadership during last week's elections.

The new central committee will be the last in which places are reserved for specific interest groups, such as those led by MKs Amnon Linn and Yitzhak Peretz. Baram said. Henceforth, all party members will have to contest elections on their individual merits.

Today's second convention session is also to conclude the debate on the party's new platform, with the most contentious item expected to be that dealing with religion and the state. Party secularists have attacked the party's stand here as a transparent attempt to court the religious parties. But it does not go far enough to satisfy the religious establishment, and Baram says that the two chief rabbis expressed their dissatisfaction at a meeting he held with them last week.

## Two more Jewish terrorists released

TEL MOND (Itim). — Two more members of the Jewish terrorist underground, who had been serving jail terms in the Tel Mond prison, were released from prison on Tuesday.

Gilead Peli (32) and Yeshua Ben-Shushan (36), who still had a full

year to serve to qualify for the one-third off their sentences for good behaviour, had the remainder of their sentences commuted by President Herzog.

With their release, there are still seven members of the terrorist underground in jail.

## Volunteers sought for arthritis study

By JUDY SIEGEL

A specialist at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital is looking for rheumatoid arthritis sufferers willing to take part in a U.S.-funded pilot study on the effects of an iron-removing drug that may offer promising treatment of the debilitating disease.

Dr. Menahem Marcus's project will seek to reduce the iron levels in the joints of rheumatoid arthritis patients by administering a drug long used on patients with iron poisoning, or thalassaemia.

The pilot study of 10 patients was approved by the Helsinki committee on medical experimentation at Hadassah and at Kaplan Hospital in

Rehovot, and subsequently by the Health Ministry. If it succeeds, a larger study will be conducted on hundreds of sufferers.

Marcus, who came here from New Jersey, studied at the Einstein School of Medicine and worked on arthritis at the National Institute of Health in the U.S. He believes that the drug — Desferal — offers an entirely different method of treating rheumatoid arthritis which is currently only dealt with by anti-inflammatory drugs, to reduce swelling. Some of these drugs, he says, are so toxic that in the long run they can cause cancer.

Patients who have not responded to such drugs are asked to call Mar-

cus at (02) 864595 (not Shabbat) about participating in the study.

He says that Desferal produces some side effects, all apparently temporary, including vision problems, nausea and vomiting. But these clear up after the month-long treatment ends.

A British team, while noting these side effects, reported considerable improvement in two of seven of their very severely affected patients. Marcus has decided to lower the dosage to reduce side effects, and hopes nevertheless that it will be effective.

Three patients are now undergoing the treatment, and are to be studied for a month or two after ceasing to take the drug.

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## Violence in South Africa as envoys seek peace

CAPE TOWN. - Thousands of blacks went on the rampage in a tribal homeland yesterday as a Commonwealth team tried to reconcile South Africa's white rulers with their black opponents.

Eyewitnesses in KwaNdebele homeland north of Pretoria said five blacks were shot dead and scores of people injured when rioting flared.

Local residents said they had planned to protest against the scheduled independence of KwaNdebele from Pretoria in December and the alleged use of conservative vigilantes to counter black radicals, but a mass protest meeting was banned.

Some said they rejected both the Pretoria government and administration in the homeland, set up by the ruling white National Party under apartheid race policies as one of 10 homelands for blacks.

Western diplomats said the Commonwealth "eminent persons group" (EPG), was seeking to hold talks with President P.W. Botha and with Nelson Mandela, the black nationalist leader imprisoned in a maximum security jail near Cape Town.

The EPG was formed at the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas last October and has scrupulously avoided contact with the media during visits to South Africa in March and April, thereby gaining a measure of confidence from the government.

One of its high priority aims is widely reported to be a bid to bring the authorities and the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) to the negotiating table.

Its arrival coincides with growing speculation that the government may be prepared to talk to the ANC in contrast with previous demands that the guerrillas forswear violence. (Reuters, AFP)

After expulsion of diplomats:

## Italy and Libya heading for diplomatic split

ROME (AFP). - The deterioration in relations between Italy and Libya has provoked speculation here that the two countries may be headed for a diplomatic split, a scenario complicated by Tripoli's major financial presence on the peninsula.

Libya owns 15 per cent of the Fiat group, which is costing the giant vehicle manufacturer dearly - the U.S. Pentagon is trying to block a \$7.9m. military bulldozer deal because of Fiat's Tripoli connection.

"A split on the horizon" was the common theme of editorials in the Italian press yesterday as anger grew over consistent threats directed at Italy by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

With Italy joining in the West's battle against terrorism, relations have deteriorated rapidly since the U.S. bombing raid on Libya on April 15.

European foreign ministers decided last month to limit the number of Libyan diplomats working in their countries, and so far Rome has ordered 11 to leave. On Tuesday a Libyan consular official in Palermo, Sicily, was ordered to leave immediately because of behaviour "incompatible with his diplomatic status."

In Nancy, a French magistrate investigation the case of a Tunisian man who says he was responsible for a series of bombings in Paris and London has charged and detained a fourth person in connection with the case, court officials said on Tuesday.

The man was named as Philippe Frigerio. He has been charged with possession of explosives, harbouring

a criminal, and failure to denounce a crime. Frigerio is the brother of Isabelle Frigerio, a girl-friend of the main suspect Habib Maamur, so she has also been charged.

A fifth suspect, Souad Aissawi, is under 18. She was brought before a juvenile court judge on Tuesday. The reasons were not given.

Maamur made his confession after Aissawi complained to police that he had beaten her. She is the mother of his child, and is also married to his brother, who is serving a jail sentence for murder in Toulon.

Also on Tuesday, Britain expelled three Syrian diplomats were expelled after Damascus refused to lift their immunity so that Scotland Yard could question them over alleged involvement in an unsuccessful terrorist bid at Heathrow Airport to blow up an El Al airliner on April 17.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, three homemade projectiles were fired at the U.S. and Japanese embassies and a bomb wrecked six cars near the Australian and Soviet embassies yesterday.

Intelligence sources said the attacks apparently were the work of a small extremist group with possible support from Libyans. No injuries were reported.

Police said they arrested Chousuki Kikuchi of Japan, who had occupied the room in the President Hotel where the launcher was found. Three Libyans had left a bag containing the explosive devices in the room, said Deputy Attorney General Nugroho.

## Polanski plans return to U.S. to 'settle' sex charges

CANNES (Reuters). - Seven years after making his last film and eight years after fleeing American courts, Polish director Roman Polanski says he will return to face sex charges in the U.S.

The 53-year-old director, attending the Cannes film festival's world premier of his new movie *Pirates*, said he intended to turn himself in to clear up a 1978 charge of unlawful sexual intercourse with an underage girl.

"I want to settle this legal problem but I have no intention of going to live there," he said.

Polanski now lives in Paris where he put the final touches to the \$30 million adventure film which opened this year's Cannes festival.

A project dreamed up a decade ago "to bring magic, adventure, entertainment, instead of the serious films with messages that were popular then," Polanski's *Pirates* is a swashbuckling 17th-century saga set in the Caribbean.

Its ruthless peg-legged hero Captain Red, played by Walter Matthau, shares the main credits with one of the most expensive props ever built for the cinema - an \$8m. replica of a Spanish galleon.

## Crocodiles have become Africa's growing menace

MOMBASA, Kenya. - Older than the dinosaur but surviving long after that prehistoric monster disappeared, the crocodile is one of the world's oldest creatures evolving nearly 200 million years ago.

Yet even the crocodile has been unable to hold out against predatory man and to prevent the total extinction of the 20 different types of species. Most were given international protection in 1976 under the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species.

Today, the largest of the surviving reptiles, especially the huge Nile crocodiles, are reproducing at an alarming rate in Africa's many spacious lakes and rivers. In East Africa more and more people are being terrorized along lakeshores and on riverbanks, following many savage attacks.

In Kenya hardly a week passes now without a crocodile snatching some hapless woman collecting water, or devouring a child playing at the water's edge. Most of the victims live either on the shores of Lake Victoria, or along Kenya's largest river, the Tana.

The ferocious Tana River crocs do not stop at grabbing children. Many adults are also victims, but the incident which attracted the most attention was when the Homa magistrate, Stanley Gathua, failed to turn up to hear his daily roster of cases in the local court. The bachelor lawman had been seen drinking the previous evening at several riverside bars and the popular theory for his sudden disappearance, pointed to the numerous reptiles lurking in the muddy water close to one of the drinking spots.

A widespread police search failed to find either the magistrate, or any of the crocodiles.

For three years the Tanzanian government begged the authorities in Switzerland to exempt the country from the ban on crocodile hunting, arguing that while they may be an endangered species elsewhere, the crocodiles in Tanzania were more than they could handle.

Permission was finally given last year to "cull" a maximum of 1,000 crocodiles a year for selling as skins on the world market. Altogether Africa's crocs fetch \$15 million a year overseas for the luxury trade in shoes and handbags.

London Observer Service



Riot police fire tear gas as hundreds of youths go on the rampage in the black homeland of KwaNdebele yesterday. (Reuters telephoto)

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

### Judges want to try 20 for Bologna bomb

BOLOGNA (Reuters). - Italian magistrates asked yesterday that 20 people be sent for trial for the 1980 bombing of Bologna railway station in which 85 people died, judicial sources said.

Among those listed in the request by investigating magistrates were Licio Gelli, fugitive head of the illegal "P-2" Masonic Lodge, and three former Italian secret service officials.

Eighty-five people were killed and 200 were injured when a suitcase bomb exploded in the Bologna station on August 2, 1980. It was Italy's worst postwar bomb attack.

### Taiwan, China may talk on return of jet

TAIPEI (AFP). - Taiwan said on Tuesday it had offered to talk with China for the return of a jet freighter, two of its three crew members and the cargo in what would be the first official contact between the two rivals since 1949.

A spokesman for China Airlines, Taiwan's flag carrier, has asked Cathay Pacific, based in Hong Kong, to act as its representative in talks in Peking, after the Boeing 747 carrying 96,525 kilograms of general cargo was diverted to Canton in southern China May 3 by its captain, who wanted to defect.

### British newspaper reports Diana pregnant

LONDON (Reuters). - The editor-in-chief of Britain's newest national daily newspaper stood by a report Tuesday that Princess Diana is pregnant, despite a denial by Buckingham Palace.

The story in *Today*, headlined "Yes there is a baby on the way," said the 24-year-old princess, wife of heir-to-the-throne Prince Charles, was expecting her third child in November.

*Today* said the pregnancy explained the princess's fainting fit in Canada and what it called her obvious tiredness in Japan during the past three days.

But the princess' press secretary, Victor Chapman, said in Japan Tuesday that she was not expecting a child. It was the third such denial on the tour.

### Rare watch sets record at Christie's sale

GENEVA (Reuters). - A diamond-studded 17th-century pocket watch fetched 1.87 million Swiss francs (\$1m.) at a Christie's sale here yesterday, almost three times the previous highest bid for a watch.

Christie's had valued the watch before the sale at 300,000 Swiss francs (\$165,000). Made in Paris by Johan Crensdorf around 1650, Christie's speculated that the blue enamel-encased watch could have been made for a royal personage.

## SPORTS

### Incredible Celtics

WASHINGTON (AFP). - The Boston Celtics extended their home record this season to 46-1 as they crushed the Milwaukee Bucks 128-96 in the first meeting of their best-of-seven National Basketball Association Eastern conference final on Tuesday night before the 26th consecutive sell-out at Boston Garden.

Forwards Larry Bird and Kevin McHale, and four other players were in double figures for Boston, while the Bucks shot only 35 per cent from the field. Game two will be on Thursday in Boston.

In Houston, the Houston Rockets defeated the defending champions, the Los Angeles Lakers, 112-102, and tied their best-of-seven Western Conference final 1-1.

Centre Ralph Sampson scored 20 points, had 10 rebounds, and blocked five shots, outplaying the 39-year-old Lakers center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who had 21 points.

The teams will now play Friday and Sunday in Houston, where the Rockets have a record of 41-5 overall this season, and 5-0 in the play-offs.

### Basketballers have backs to wall

By DON GOULD

Israel's national basketball team, considerably weakened by the last minute loss of Steve Schlacter and John Willis have left for Belgium and the European Championship division "B". They have been replaced by Ofer Fleisher of Hapoel Tel Aviv and Tomer Steinhilber of Maccabi Haifa. Neither of these two additions can be expected to offer the kind of experience and strength that is required in such a tournament.

The gruelling competition begins tomorrow with an opening match against Sweden. The object for Israel will be to win the division, or at least to finish in the top four, thus being automatically elevated next year to the far more prestigious "A" Division. The 10-day grind makes it difficult for all teams, but Israel are worst off because they have been forced to make last minute changes, so they will start back with their backs to the wall.

There are two five-team groupings of division "B". Israel is in the group that includes Sweden, Poland, Turkey and Hungary. Each team will play each other once and the first four finishers will advance to the quarter-finals. The top four in the other group "B" will have their own quarter-finals and then play each other, one time. The team with the best record will be the champion.

### Israeli tennis players thrive in Ashkelon

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. - Three Israelis, three South Africans, a Norwegian and an Austrian yesterday moved smoothly into the singles quarter-finals of the Vanessa Phillips women's satellite circuit professional tennis tournament at the Ashkelon Tennis Centre.

The three successful home players are No. 1 seed Ilana Berger, No. 7 Dalia Citron and unseeded 15-year-old Hagit Ohayon from the two-court Nahariya Municipal Tennis Club. Ohayon conceded only one game to her compatriot Efrat Ohayon.

There were mixed fortunes for the two newcomers to the circuit. Hagit Ohayon, Austria's sixth-ranked woman player, defeated local player Meital Dahan 6-4, 6-1, but No. 8 seed Citron, who had a 2-0 record, lost to Czech Republic's Petra Kvitová 6-3, 6-2. The other second-round winners were South African Linda Barclay (No. 2 seed) and Lianne Selley, and Norway's Amy Jonsson (No. 5).

The tournament runs through Saturday, with play starting today at 3 p.m.

## SCOREBOARD

NFL. - The St. Louis Blues and the Calgary Flames tied 3-3 in the play-offs of the Campbell Conference final as a result of the Blues beating the Flames 2-1 in their sixth game.

CRICKET. - David Gower has been appointed captain of England for the first Test and the one-day Test against India, despite his appalling record in the West Indies.

REGBY. - The N.Z. rebels beat Natal 37-24 in a violent game that included three fist-fights involving most of the players.

SOCCER. - Kenny Dalglish has been named captain of the Scottish Youth Cup final because of an injury to his knee in Saturday's cup final. He has been replaced by Steve Archibald.

Denmark were beaten 1-0 by Norway in a friendly warm-up game for the World Cup, but the Danes secured revenge on evening legions then on scoring goals. Poland beat East Germany 5-1 in a friendly.

TENNIS. - Guillermo Vilas, on the comeback trail, beat Jimmy Arias 6-2, 2-6, 6-4 in the Italian Open. West German Hans Schneider ousted the sixth seed, Andres Gomez, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), then lost to Emilio Sanchez 3-6, 6-0, 6-3.

Joe Mauer beat Elmer Tschetter 7-4 (7-1), 6-1. Other winners: Boris Becker, Ivan Lendl, Paolo Cani, Diego Perez, Kent Carlsson, Mats Wilander.

London Observer Service

### Sportoto record.

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. - A record number of punters, 1194 of them, all managed to mark correctly all 13 results on last week's Sportoto football pool coupon. Their jubilation was short-lived when they got all 13 results right must have received a dumper next day, on discovering that the payout would be a mere NIS 375 each.

Twelve results were worth a grand total of NIS 11, the lowest return ever for such an achievement. Eleven results earned NIS 1.70. Punters with ten right will get no dividends.

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# The art of administration and vice-versa

MARK SEGAL

THE NORMAN American Fund for Palestinian Institutions was founded in New York in 1939 by Edward Norman as the umbrella body for fund-raising for various institutions in the pre-state period. The allocation of the money at this end was in the hands of Norman's brother, Yitzhak. The fund passed through various phases until it became the principle conduit for supporting cultural activities in Israel under its present name, the American-Israel Cultural Foundation (AICF). As a result of diminished state funding for the arts the AICF today provides 15% of all of Israel's cultural support.

No one questions the significant role the AICF has played over 47 years in its present and past formats in helping support the arts in Israel and in assisting individual artists. The jewel in its crown has undoubtedly been the 30-year-old scholarship fund named after Moshe Sharet, who was its first chairman. It is unique in covering all spheres of the arts, and in cleaving to the line set by the man who was our first foreign minister and second premier, that everything must be done to avoid a situation where talented boys and girls cannot develop their artistic potential only for lack of money. Thousands of artists were given their initial push by the scholarship fund including such famous names as Daniel Barenboim, Yefim Bronfman, Pinhas Zuckerman, Yitzhak Pearman, Shlomo Mintz, Yoav Talmon, Elyahu Inbal, Menashe Kadishman, Danny Karavan, and Nahum

Tevet - to mention a few. Needless to say it is regrettable that for too many of them their connection to Israel has become increasingly tenuous, but more of that later.

THE AICF is run by two parallel bodies, one in Israel and one in the U.S. In the U.S. eminent violinist Isaac Stern is its chairman with Carl Glick as president, but everyone acknowledges that the real power is wielded by the chairman's formidable wife, Vera Stern, who holds the title of first vice-president.

The Israeli board and executive have improved their image since energetic music-loving MK Mordechai Virshubski became its chairman three years ago. The Israeli board, through its professional committees, draws up recommendations for the policy lines of the AICF support of the arts with the U.S. board having the last say in keeping with the stringent terms of U.S. tax laws for charitable foundations. The monies involved have ranged in recent years between \$1.5 million to \$2 million. The Israeli board includes a number of prominent personalities such as its past chairman, MK Simha Diniz, banker Benno Gitter, Prof. David Samuel, writer Yizhar Sni-lansky, Yavne local council chairman MK Meir Shitrit, Dr. Yosef Mechman-Melkman, a past chairman of the Public Council for Culture and the Arts, and not forgetting Bill Strum, who came on aliyah with

have a gut feeling for the arts." On talking with Shifman at the AICF offices on the fifth floor of a shabby building in Tel Aviv's Allenby Road, I gained the impression that his relations have cooled off with the Americans. He was not only upset at not having been invited to the U.S., even for the AICF's annual fund-raising concert and banquet, but complained that apart from the Sterns, the other American directors do not come here. A day later I learned that a number of the directors had indeed just been to Israel for the opening of the Henry Crown Hall at the Jerusalem Theatre. So it seems there is some lack of communication between the U.S. board and its choice for director in Tel Aviv.

I went to see Virshubski during the Knesset recess, to ask him about the nature of the relationship between the U.S. board and the Israeli board. Formally, the Israelis only recommend, but he remembers only one instance in the three years he has been chairman of any disagreement with the Americans. (It was to do with the allocation to the Israel Ballet, which the U.S. board at first opposed, but finally gave in.) Since he took over he has been active in extending the AICF's work in its previous focus on music. Virshubski was pleased that New York accepted his recommendation to help writers and literary magazines.

When I asked about the administration, Virshubski explained that the U.S. board has always enjoyed a decisive say on appointing the director here. However, there is a growing feeling of unhappiness among the local board about what some regard as a somewhat anomalous situation. Here he read out the recent decision of the local executive: "The appointment and dismissal of the director should be the prerogative of the Israel board." Of course, Virshubski added, the U.S. board must ("It goes without saying") approve the appointment and have a say in running the Israeli office. "But if we have to decide on what policies to pursue in the field, we have to be convinced that we have the right man for the job," Virshubski said, adding his praise for Shifman's initiative in sponsoring the recent "young artist in Dimona" week. As regards the controversy over Shifman's appointment, Virshubski said "The issue was settled before my time. I found a given situation when I took over..." He conceded that there might be a collision between the two boards, averring "In the final analysis, the U.S. board has to comprehend that if they wish to achieve the best results for the efforts, they should rely on the judgment of those closest to the scene...after all Isaac and Vera Stern are the only members of the U.S. board sufficiently equipped with acquaintance of the Israeli cultural scene."

I mentioned the appeal to Zubin Mehta, Isaac Stern and so forth from Tova Tsuriel, who has been involved in Israeli cultural life for years, airing her consternation about so many of Israel's best talents leaving the country and settling abroad after so much has been invested in them. She saw "a mockery of our recent history" in forty Israeli musicians, conductors and composers working in Germany. Tsuriel urged creating conditions to make Israel into a great world music centre, firstly by declaring 1986/7 "The Year of the Israeli Artist". Virshubski's response was to sigh. "It's very difficult. We cannot compete with the great world music centres."

What of an Israeli Juilliard School? "If we had enough money, we might be able to bring great teachers here, but let's have no illusions that we'll be able to keep the great talents to ourselves. After all the musical audience here is smaller than what Chicago can offer."

ALL PRAISE to the Foundation's steady supply of funds over the years, but the question begging is might it not raise more? For the impression gained is that the AICF fund-raising has been stagnating for years with its resting on old laurels. Indeed, I have heard from heads of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Endowment Fund that if not for the longstanding arrangement, the IPO could raise much more in the U.S. than its current AICF allocation of 315,000 shekel equivalent (out of 480,000 shekel awarded to musical institutions according to the latest AICF report).

For years now the Foundation has held one major fund-raising event a year at New York's Carnegie Hall, which *The New York Times* once described as "largely the extension of Vera Stern's social life." One cause for this stagnation is put down to the bequest of \$6.5 million from the late Abraham Handler, owner of International Music Publishers Inc. In addition he also left the Foundation some real estate. This was augmented by about \$1 million realised when the AICF sold its building in midtown Manhattan. The usual criteria for board membership in U.S. Jewish fund raising - of big givers - apparently does not always apply to the U.S. board. I am given to understand that the AICF present leadership has little interest in encouraging its younger leadership or of expanding its few chapters outside New York, in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

There is so much a re-invigorated Foundation could initiate - two ideas are currently being floated: it could become the kernel of worldwide bi-national cultural organizations, doing for Israel what the British Council does for Britain. Or it could take recipients of its scholarships (for example) and show them off to the smaller Jewish communities of North America (I include Canada), and thereby not only extend its appeal and expand its membership, but also show that an Israel exists behind the "boom-boom" imagery of the TV networks. But of course, that might just contradict the wishes of incumbent office-holders. Those in the know claim there is a great reservoir of good will and money out there just waiting to be tapped.

## Challenge for the ambitious

By AVI HOFFMAN  
Post Defence Reporter

THE ADJUTANCY Corps is not the most glamorous outfit in the Israel Defence Forces, admits the corps commander, Tat-Aluf (Brig-Gen.) Aharon Ophir, but adds that there are plenty of professional challenges to interest the ambitious young officer.

In common with the rest of the IDF, the corps, responsible for administrative services in the army, suffers from a chronic lack of qualified, permanent personnel. The shortage is partially compensated by a massive recruitment of female officers - 73 per cent of corps officers are women, Ophir told reporters last week in a review of his command's activities to mark Adjutancy Corps Day. Although it is the youngest corps in the IDF, it is the second largest among land forces.

"I am certainly satisfied with the quality of the female officers and their contribution to the army. The problem is not of quality, but the limits on using women in the field," he said. An adjutant in a paratroop unit must be able to keep up with the men in his unit. Because of this, the large proportion of women officers in the corps is becoming extremely worrisome as the potential reservoir of men for high-echelon jobs decreases, he said.

The corps was set up in 1977. Its main objective was to solve the administrative foul-ups that had plagued Israel's effort in the early stages of the Yom Kippur War. The corps streamlined call-up procedures and imposed tighter control on manpower movement. "We aim to know precisely who is available and where each soldier is at any given moment," said Ophir. The corps is also responsible for accurate and speedy reporting of casualties, including enemy casualties.

The revamped administrative control proved itself in the Lebanese War, he claimed, adding that units of the corps were in the thick of the fighting together with the front-line units.

The corps has embarked on a massive computerization programme and this has simplified such bureaucratic tasks as updating 800,000 personnel details in the IDF files each month.

Computerization has helped rationalize reserve call-up procedures and cut down on wastage of manpower. Complaints by reservists of irregular and wasteful call-ups have dropped by half recently, he said.

The corps suffers with the rest of



Tat-Aluf Aharon Ophir, adjutant-general of the IDF (IDF)

the army from a shortage of permanent personnel. There is an "unwillingness to stay and belong" in the army, Ophir notes. Three thousand six hundred permanent force staff have left the IDF recently. This is one-third more than had been planned as part of staff cutbacks.

The basic problem is financial. Because of slashes in the defence budget, the men were just not paid enough. Ophir found after meeting with a group of 97 senior NCOs that most of them had decided to quit the service even though they had not lined up jobs in the civilian sector.

"We have lost control of the manpower drain and many more good people are leaving the service than we had anticipated," he said.

One way of plugging the gap is by recruiting women officers. As a means of encouraging them to sign on, the corps has offered a programme to girls conscripts that enables them to go to an officers course soon after basic training. This involves a period of service of 30 months rather than 24, but the women become officers in less than six months after their conscription. The programme has proved successful, said Ophir, despite fears that such officers would suffer from a lack of experience.

"The challenges are there," said Ophir. "A newly commissioned adjutant could be the administrative officer for several hundred men."

"If the fighting units are the army's teeth, we are the gums that support the teeth - and as anyone of my age knows, without sound gums, there are no teeth," the general concluded.

## Caring for the ordinary man

By SRAJA SHAPIRO

WHEN YOSEF Tamir was first elected to the Knesset on the Liberal ticket, his party leader, Yosef Sapir, asked him, "What are you going to do in the House?" After Tamir replied that he would "care for the ordinary man," Sapir cast a commiserating, if not downright disdainful, glance in his direction.

Undismayed, Tamir pursued his course, chiefly as head of the Knesset Committee on Ecology. Some of the basic laws aimed at assuring the ordinary citizen's well-being can be traced to Tamir's efforts.

In his book *Haver Knesset* (Knesset Member), Tamir describes those efforts, not forgetting to mention all the fighters in the field - the government officials who lobbied for reform and then worked to implement

it. Tamir is justly proud of his record during his 16 years in the House.

The fact is that Tamir has never been a politician at heart, although he made his career in association with a political party. Not a property owner, he became the secretary of the first real bosses' corporation in the Yishuv, the *Ihud Ezrachi* (Citizens' Union), headed mostly by Tamir's friends in Petah Tikva. Tamir later became the secretary-general of the General Zionist party, which appealed mainly to middle-class shop-owners and private farmers.

Tamir represented the General Zionists in the Tel Aviv municipality, waging constant war with its Mapai leaders, Mordechai Namir and Yehoshua Rabinovich, whom

he charged with sacrificing the well-being of the town's citizens in the name of economic development. The politicians in the Liberal party, where Tamir also served as secretary-general, rather reluctantly included him on their Knesset list, because they could not ignore his popularity with the rank and file.

No wonder Tamir has little respect for the man who represented the Liberals in Gahal, the forerunner of Likud. He believes that Simcha Ehrlich was responsible for the selling-out of Liberal ideals to Herut, and particularly to Agudat Yisrael orthodoxy.

At the end of 1979, Tamir resigned from the party, charging that instead of pursuing its ideological campaign, the Liberals had become



Yosef Tamir (Rahamin Israeli)  
"a sort of employment bureau for getting jobs for their adherents." For a while, Tamir hoped to establish a new Liberal Centre, in conjunction with Shinui, but he found that Shinui spokesmen clung to their partisan interests.

lish a new Liberal Centre, in conjunction with Shinui, but he found that Shinui spokesmen clung to their partisan interests.

TAMIR TRACES his love of nature to the green expanses of the Ukraine, where he was born just over 70 years ago. His father was a physician who travelled much of the country in a horse and buggy, sometimes taking his son along. His father, an ardent Zionist and a Hebrew scholar, was arrested during the Revolution. "He was released only because there was a scarcity of doctors at that time," Tamir writes. The whole family boarded the "Chicherin" in 1924 and went ashore in Jaffa. They settled in Petah Tikva, where young Tamir began his political career.

In his formative years, Tamir served as a reporter for several newspapers, including *The Palestine Post*. Does he regret the switch to active politics? "The answer is an emphatic 'No.'"

## Ecumenical effort

MUSIC

A FESTIVE CHURCH CONCERT - The Campus Orchestra, Tel Aviv University, San Sebastia conducting: "Rena" Municipal Choir, Petah Tikva (Natan Margalit, "Orly" Choir, Kraya One (Lily Spitzli) Nizar Yarelli, soprano; Taliser Elia and Nizar Radwan, violins (St. Andrew's Scots Memorial Church, Jerusalem-May 10); Glick: Overture - "Epiphany in A-flat"; Haydn: Missa Brevis; Samuel Jeanes de Deo, No. 6, in G; Bach: Double Concerto; Mozart: "Ave Verum", K.618; "Kyrie" in D minor, K.368a.

THE OCCASION was primarily ecumenical, as could only happen in Jerusalem. Israeli chorists and amateur musicians performing with two Arab students (one a musicology major at the Hebrew University, the other an engineering student at the Haifa Technion), secular music by deeply religious composers, and liturgical works by "secular" composers.

St. Andrew's, opposite Mount Zion and the Old City, and looking down on the Valley of Hinnom, provides an excellent venue for concerts of a certain repertoire, preferably chamber music or small choirs. On this occasion, the full "stage" area left hardly any breathing space or opportunity for movement for the participants, though the overcrowded hall prevented excessive reverberation, and the acoustic conditions were quite favourable.

As for the presentations conducted by Sebbas need not have warned the audience about the amateur status of his orchestra. There is always room, of course, for more precision and

firm entries, more delicate dynamics; but the spirit and enjoyment of music-making were predominant throughout the evening.

Nitza Yisraeli sang the "Benedictus" (in Haydn's Missa Brevis) with a beautifully clear and pleasant voice, reaching the high notes without strain. Her lovely singing contributed much to enjoyment of the work.

The two young violinists - according to the conductor, playing for the first time with an orchestra and in public - reflected the thoroughness with which they had prepared for their initiation. Their obvious nervousness (even professional artists suffer from that) resulted in some hasty tempi and shaky cooperation, but Sebbas solicitously kept everybody together and reached haven safely.

The two choirs produced very pleasant sonorities, and in particular the "Ave Verum", of Mozart's most beautiful choral works sounded heavenly in these surroundings. The "Kyrie" not only has the key signature in common with the master's "Don Giovanni", but its remarkable dramatic and tragic atmosphere pre-

dates the opera by several years. We hope that this enjoyable evening will be the beginning of musical activities at one more typically Jerusalem venue.

KOL ISRAEL COMPETITION FOR YOUNG ARTISTS - The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, IBA, David Robertson conducting, Dvorak: Cello Concerto; Berg: Early Songs; Miksa's Aria from "Carmen"; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3, (Gerard Behar Centre, Jerusalem, May 8).

ISRAEL'S physical size and its concentrated musical life will hardly have any outstanding talent for any length of time, so that national competitions have a most limited raison d'être. The IPO has, for years, given young scholarship winners of the Sharrif Fund (America-Israel Cultural Foundation) the rostrum in its Independence Day Concert. Kol Yisrael apparently wanted to copy this commendable practice, but the results hardly seemed to justify the great efforts of the competitors and the judges.

At the prize-winners' concert - this year the competition was open to pianists, singers and cellists up to age of 30 - we heard Alexander Kaganovsky, the first cellist of the

Jerusalem Symphony, who has appeared as soloist before. His long stage experience showed in his performance, although his personal commitment is still restrained and not altogether convincing.

Shosh Lagil is also known already from her Rosalinde in *Die Fledermaus*. Her soprano possesses sweetness, strength and fullness and her interpretative talent shows promise. She won second prize with no first and third prizes awarded in her category.

Finally, Assaf Zohar rolled out scales, arpeggios and runs with elegance and assurance, leaving no doubt about his technical qualifications, and musical ability to join the ranks of thousands of other gifted pianists striving for the crown of glory and success.

David Robertson conducted with commitment and precision, although the orchestral performance sounded somewhat under-rehearsed and lacking in spirit.

YOHANAN BOEHM

ENSEMBLE MUSICAMERA - Idit Zvi, piano; Avraham Medalia, violin; Shulamit Lervain, cello and Mira Zakai, alto and Birka Golani, viola (Tel Aviv Museum, May 6). J.S. Bach: Four Duets for violin and viola (arrangements); Brahms: Two Religious Lullabies Op. 19 (for piano, viola and alto); Trio in C minor for piano, violin and cello; Schumann: Piano Quartet Op. 47 in E-flat Major.

THIS CONCERT aimed high but was able to reach an enjoyable level

only in two items - the songs and the quartet. Concentrating mainly on romantic music and in particular on Brahms, the programme began with Bach duets. They hardly constituted a fitting curtain raiser.

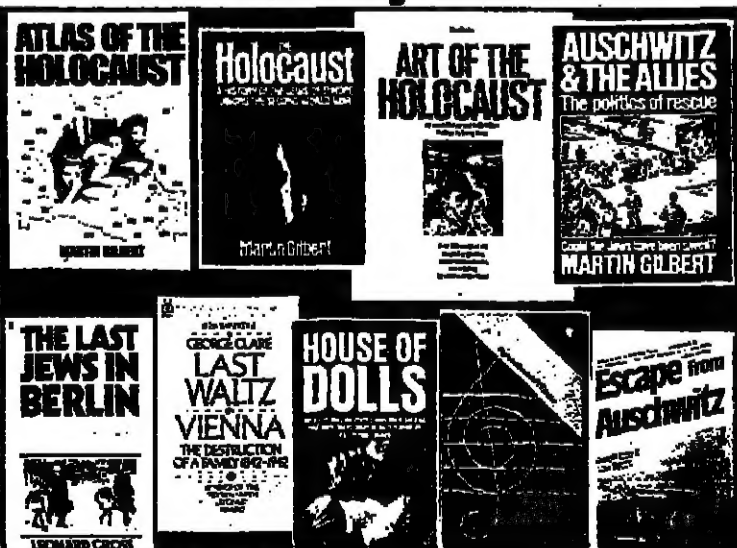
The next items, however, the two incredibly beautiful songs by Brahms, provided great pleasure. Brahms' vocal line is divine and the viola, extremely well played by Rivka Golani, introduced a warmly committed counterpoint. The performance could have been truly perfect if not for Miss Zakai's faulty diction. Emotionally, her singing gratified all our heart's desires but of the text, only the last word "kind" could be understood.

The other Brahms contribution was regrettably a near failure. Miss Zvi attacked the keys with ferocious fervour, overpowering all the others and completely blurring the texture. Melamed sounded insecure and not always at pitch.

In the Schumann, everybody seemed to calm down, concentrating on the music and creating a real interrelationship among the four parts. Whereas in Brahms nobody seemed to listen to each other, Schumann was extremely well balanced and the interpretation seemed to grow out of the music Schumann had given us in his score. All in all it was a respectful but committed performance.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

## Holocaust Day Literature



**ATLAS OF THE HOLOCAUST**  
Martin Gilbert  
A stark, compelling record of the Holocaust's rampage through Europe from a historical and statistical point of view. With 316 comprehensive, fully annotated maps, Gilbert traces every phase of the Holocaust in every corner of the continent. Softcover, 256 pages. Published by Michael Joseph Ltd. PRICE: NIS 15.90  
**SPECIAL OFFER: NIS 13.50**

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Martin Gilbert  
A definitive account of the Holocaust, this book combines

enormous research with personal testimony of the survivors. The *Holocaust* is an attempt to draw on the nearest of the witnesses to tell something of the suffering of those who perished. Hardcover, 959 pages, published by Holt Rinehart & Winston. PRICE: NIS 59.00  
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**ART OF THE HOLOCAUST**  
Janet Blatter and Sybil Milton  
The first survey of the artistic record left by the victims of Nazi terror, this is an art book that is also a book of documents - and an affirmation of

the durability of the creative spirit. Includes over 350 works of art created in ghettos, concentration camps and in hiding. Published by Pan Books, softcover, 272 pages. PRICE: NIS 17.50  
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One of the most astonishing stories to come out of World War II. A true story of a man who spent two years in Auschwitz, escaped, and made his way through constant danger across Poland to freedom. Published by Grove Press, softcover, 359 pages. PRICE: NIS 9.50

**THE LAST JEWS IN BERLIN**  
Leonard Gross  
A moving, nail-biting account of life lived against all odds, this is the story of the most unlikely survivors of all. Deep in the heart of Hitler's Reich, a handful of Jews were saved from deadly danger every day for years by a courageous handful of gentiles. Published by New English Library, softcover, 349 pages. PRICE: NIS 11.90

**LAST WALTZ IN VIENNA**  
George Clare  
An award-winning book telling of the destruction of a family, proudly Austrian, but who also happened to be Jewish - and therefore condemned to death by the Anschluss. Critically acclaimed, this

novel combines history with autobiographic experiences. Published by Pan Books, softcover, 274 pages. PRICE: NIS 8.90

**HOUSE OF DOLLS**  
Ka-Tzetnik 135633  
A shocking story based on a diary kept by a young Jewess who was captured in Poland when she was fourteen years old and subjected to enforced prostitution in a Nazi labour camp. Over five million copies sold, translated into 16 languages. Published by Granada, softcover, 222 pages. PRICE: NIS 5.90

**PLAYING FOR TIME**  
Fania Fenelon  
The story of a singer/pianist who survived the Birkenau death camp by virtue of her outstanding musical

talents, chosen for the "Women's Orchestra" of Auschwitz. Playing for time, the women knew at all times that their lives depended on the whims of the SS. Published by Sphere Books, softcover, 253 pages. PRICE: NIS 4.20

**AUSCHWITZ & THE ALLIES**  
The POLITICS OF RESCUE  
Martin Gilbert  
The full devastating story of Allied ignorance, apathy and malice in the face of the "Final Solution". The author reveals why the Allies refused to believe the mounting evidence of mass slaughter, and then refused to act. A masterpiece of investigative research and a powerful moral statement. Published by Hamlyn, softcover, 368 pages. PRICE: NIS 14.50

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000  
Please send me the book(s) indicated below:  
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TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Ceremony of the President's Award to Mr. Edwin Meese, Attorney General of the U.S.A.

Address: Prof. Moshe Many, President Prof. Uriel Reichman, Dean of the Faculty of Law

Lecture by Mr. Edwin Meese:

"International Cooperation in the War Against Terrorism"

The ceremony will take place on Thursday, May 15, 1986 at 4:00 p.m. in the Trubowicz Building, Malka Brender Hall of Justice, Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

סדנא מן האכל





Ethiopian children learn Western eating methods at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital.

## 14,305 Ethiopians

Through Operation Moses, 5,438 Ethiopian Jews came to Israel between November 21 and December 31, 1984 and about another 1,000 in January 1985. From 1972 to 1979, 268 Ethiopians had come, 209 came in 1980, 956 in 1981, 891 in 1982, 2,205 in 1983 and 2,388 in 1984, up to November 21 and the beginning of Operation Moses. Between February and August of last year, after the project ended, another 950 entered Israel, bringing the total to 14,305.

At the time of the comptroller's study, the Ethiopians included about 3,300 families, averaging 3.9 members each, and 2,000 singles. About 30 per cent of the families had only one parent.

Half the total were under age 18, and another 30 per cent less than 34. About 6,500 were school-age children, of whom 5,000 were initially sent to state religious schools.

M.K.

## Chaotic welcome for Ethiopians

By MOSHE KOHN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Even with several years' experience absorbing a considerable number of newcomers from Ethiopia and six months advance notice, none of the bodies responsible for Aliya was ready when Operation Moses brought in some 6,500 Ethiopian Jews at the end of 1984 and early 1985. Indeed, the master plan for their absorption was prepared only half a year after their arrival.

This is the upshot of the State Comptroller's report on the activities of the Absorption Ministry. The report also covers the operations of other bodies aiding in the absorption of Ethiopian Jews, including the Ministries of Construction and Housing, Education and Culture, and Labour and Social Affairs, and the Jewish Agency.

The comptroller found that on the whole none of these bodies knew exactly what kind of housing, jobs and communal activities were available for the Ethiopians when they came.

"The special nature of the Ethiopian dictated that the absorption authorities should organize themselves in advance, and in a different way," the comptroller said.

The comptroller notes that in December 1983 the Jewish Agency had recommended the establishment of a body to set criteria for the geographical distribution of the Ethiopian olim. The body was never set up.

In early 1984, when there were about 4,600 Ethiopian Jews in the country — the overwhelming majority of whom had come in the past three years — the Ministerial Aliya and Absorption Committee discussed the matter several times.

Not until mid-January 1985, it was known here that a large wave of Ethiopian Jews would be coming soon, although the exact date and number were not known. Yet a special committee to deal with the matter was formed only in July and it did not meet until after the July 11 elections.

Not until mid-January 1985, when nearly all the Ethiopians were already here, did the absorption minister appoint a coordinating committee to oversee their affairs. The committee, headed by the minister, also included the directors-general of the relevant ministries, the heads of the Jewish Agency's Aliya Department and Youth Aliya, and a representative of the Joint Distribution Committee. The directors-general attended only the first few meetings, which "the Absorption Ministry felt," said the comptroller, "prevented the committee from functioning properly and from taking decisions that would be binding on all the ministries involved in this complex matter."

A master plan for absorbing the Ethiopian olim was ordered by the prime minister only on July 21, 1985. The plan was supposed to be ready in three months, but it was not submitted to the cabinet until Au-

gust. It was referred to the Ministerial Aliya and Absorption Committee in October. By December, when the comptroller's investigation ended, the committee had not yet discussed the master plan. The comptroller said, however, that the Absorption Ministry has adopted the principles of the plan and is operating accordingly.

The comptroller says that because of the Housing Ministry's slowness to implement a number of decisions taken early in 1984 pertaining to the current and expected aliya from Ethiopia, the Absorption Ministry did not have enough flats at its disposal. Some of the flats it was able to offer were rejected by the Ethiopians as unfit.

The comptroller is particularly harsh about the Education Ministry's handling of its responsibilities. "The special needs of the Ethiopian olim... had been known for some years," the Education Ministry... had acquired experience in absorbing Ethiopian children even before Operation Moses," the comptroller said. "Yet [it] began to gear itself — with regard to preparing cadres of teachers, curricula and syllabi, and drawing up an overall policy — very late, after the children were already attending school. Even then, the pace was very slow — special training courses (hishalmuyote) for teachers were held three months after most of the immigrant children were already in their second school year here."

## Bezek promised much but produced little

By JUDY SIEGEL-TZKOVICH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bezek, the public telecommunications company set up by the Communications Ministry in February 1984, gets failing marks from the State Comptroller regarding improvement in phone service and meeting quotas to install new lines. On the balance, the company failed to fulfill the promises it made at the time of its formation.

The comptroller found that Bezek, because of difficulties in organizing itself into a government concern, was unable to meet many of the goals it had set for itself. Telecommunications services did not improve over the very poor level that has persisted under the Communications Ministry's aegis for decades.

"There is already a gap in realizing goals set for the first five years of the company," said the comptroller, "and the company must redouble its efforts in order to accomplish them." It seems, he continued, that "in many sectors, there have been no changes in work techniques and habits, because the staff was transferred as one unit from the ministry to the company. Labour agreements are very much the same. With all of Bezek's achievements, it must work harder... to give better service to the public."

The removal of the telecommunications services — phones, telex, engineering services and broadcasting equipment — from the ministry and their transfer to the new company was the long-time dream of former communications minister Mordechai Zippori, and was enthusiastically embraced by his successor, Amnon Rubinstein.

They both believed that telecommunications would improve markedly if they were freed from the shackles of the government, which had failed to invest enough in phone infrastructure and whose hands were tied by state wage agreements and low salaries that reduced productivity.

Almost 8,000 ministry employees were transferred, along with a treasure of assets and equipment, to Bezek. Some 5,000 workers remained in the Communications Ministry — many of them reluctantly, since Bezek employees were promised benefits and conditions unavailable to regular civil servants.

As a result, the comptroller discovered hundreds of workers who were supposed to remain with the ministry were nevertheless transferred to Bezek. Many units were "emptied out" and almost no supervisory personnel were left, even though the ministry

was supposed to be the prime supervisor of Bezek operations.

Despite the exodus from the ministry, the State Comptroller found that the number of highly qualified technical personnel in Bezek is too small. Only 23 per cent have a technical education and only 6 per cent a university degree, while as many as 18 per cent have had only an elementary school education. There are too few engineers. The lack of training has affected the level of operations and service, the comptroller concluded, adding that the founding of the company had been used to add new blood and raise the

THE STATE
COMPTROLLER
REPORT NO. 36
1986

professional level, it would have been a different Bezek.

Soon after its founding, Bezek made grandiose promises regarding phone service to subscribers. Inoperative lines were to have been repaired within six working days, the queue for installation of a phone — sometimes 10 years long — was to be drastically shortened. Bezek also promised to eliminate the waiting list in five years, develop a high-tech infrastructure for phone and data transmission service, and improve telephone services.

"Regarding many of these, the company did not meet the goals it itself set," the comptroller said. "Bezek explained that there were budget freezes, delays by suppliers in providing equipment, dependence on government agencies, etc. Even if all this is true, it is not enough of an explanation. Bezek

was established, after all, in order to overcome exactly those problems and meet the schedules it had set."

Bezek did install more phone lines, but fewer than it had promised. In the Jerusalem and southern region, there were 28,000 waiting for a phone to be installed in April 1984, and 18,000 in September 1985. In the Tel Aviv region, there were 170,000 and 141,000 waiting, respectively, while in the Haifa and northern region, there were 60,000 and 56,000 waiting.

The level of efficiency in installing lines was not universal or consistent. Jerusalem staffers exceeded their quota, installing 101 per cent of those planned. But in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area, workers installed only 69 per cent of their quota, and in the Bat Yam industrial zone, only 7 per cent.

Bezek also violated standing orders by failing to install thousands of phones within six months of the subscribers' paying their installation fee. Several hundred waited over a year after paying.

Looking at the quality of phone service, the comptroller noted that before Bezek was established, it was far from attaining the acceptable level in developed countries. "Because of an inadequate investment in infrastructure, lines had to hold far more traffic than the optimum." In 1984, the State Comptroller reported, only half of the calls placed actually connected up with the desired person.

Despite efforts to improve service, the level offered by Bezek in general declined, said the comptroller. Service from the 14 information number declined in Tel Aviv although it improved in Jerusalem and Haifa. Service from 16 repair number significantly deteriorated in Jerusalem and Haifa, as it did from the 18 international call line in Jerusalem.

The latter improved slightly in Tel Aviv.

Service fluctuated from day to day. In August 1984, the 14 service was engaged in Jerusalem 71.3 per cent of the time on average. In December of that year, it was engaged only 24.2 per cent of the time. The 16 service was engaged 87.6 per cent in Tel Aviv in February 1984, and only 23.3 per cent in December.

The comptroller also discovered misuse of Bezek company vehicles. Bezek bought 140 more vehicles than had been approved and allowed many employees to use company vehicles on their own time, while charging a lower fee for this privilege than required by law. The employees paid about half of the tax for use of the Bezek vehicles than set by the authorities.

An independent body should investigate all vehicle use and set strict criteria, the comptroller urged.

Regarding maintenance of broadcasting equipment for the radio and television the comptroller found that the equipment was often out of order or out of date. There was no professional staff to develop broadcasting equipment, and the Communications Ministry did not adequately supervise broadcast operations. The Broadcasting Authority and Educational Television owned the ministry and Bezek large sums for long periods.

In light of the fact that most of the remaining ministry employees are due to be transferred to a public postal authority from the existing government postal services, the comptroller urged that the mistakes made in establishing Bezek be corrected and lessons learned. Strict procedures on the transfer of employees and assets from the ministry to the new company must be worked out in advance.

## WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 138 per line, including VAT, per month.

### JERUSALEM

**ISRAEL MUSEUM.** Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan Collection of Israel Art & Art in Context — Development of Israel Art — Audio-visual programme (until 14.5) © Dorothy Bohm — photographs (until May 15) © Placemaps — artists' versions of surrounding landscapes (Peleq Centre, near Rockefeller, closed Sat.). Permanent exhibitions of archeology, Judaica, ethnic art, visiting hours: Mon-Museum 10-5, At 11: guided tour of Museum (English). At 3: Guided tour of Judaica and Heritage Galleries. At 3:30: Traditional Music of the Greek Jews — lecture by Amnon Shiloah.

**LA MAISON MUSEUM.** Exhibitions: Frank Stella — Had Gadi's Series of Prints after El Lissitzky, The War of Matter, a Quality in Israeli Art: 21 elite Israeli artists show work of last 25 years. The Museum's collection of classical, modern, post-modernist and contemporary art. VISITING HOURS: Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-4. Fri. closed. Sat. and

holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapnatch St., Tel. 02-6672912. Bus No. 15.

### EXHIBITIONS

**JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE.** Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547. Roberts, Turner, etc.

### CONDUCTED TOURS

**HADASSAH.** Hourly tours of the Chapel Windows at Kinyat Hadassah on the half hour. \* Information; reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

### HEBREW UNIVERSITY

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus, Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.  
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Recreation Center, Shengur Building, Buses 9, 28, 44, 28 and 29 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882818.

**AMIT WOMEN** (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours — 8 Alikah Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-692222. **OWT.** To visit our technological high school. Tel. 02-692222. **OWT.** To visit our technological high school. Tel. 02-692222. **OWT.** To visit our technological high school. Tel. 02-692222.

### TEL AVIV

**TEL AVIV MUSEUM.** Exhibitions: Frank Stella — Had Gadi's Series of Prints after El Lissitzky, The War of Matter, a Quality in Israeli Art: 21 elite Israeli artists show work of last 25 years. The Museum's collection of classical, modern, post-modernist and contemporary art. VISITING HOURS: Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-4. Fri. closed. Sat. and

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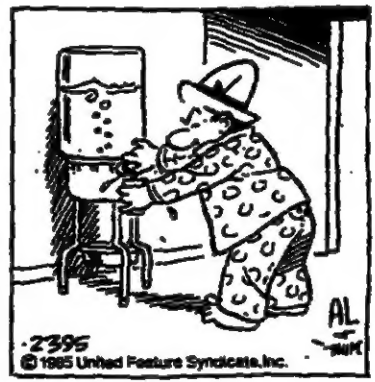
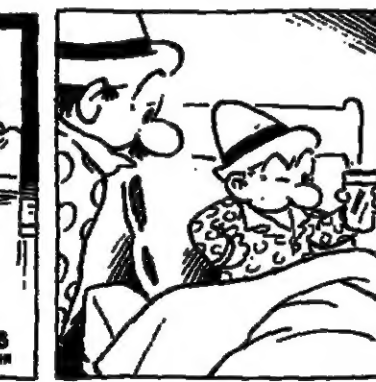
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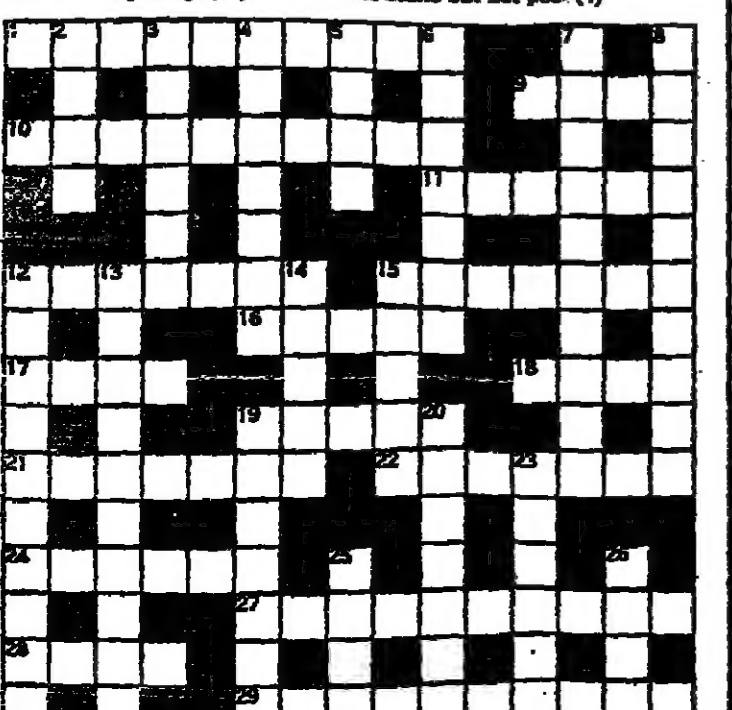
## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

- 1 Unlikely problem involved with lab (10)
- 2 Impassive circus performer (4)
- 3 Maybe book explaining roadside warnings needs personal signature (4,6)
- 4 Purpose of camping? (6)
- 5 One who reduces fare to better figure (7)
- 6 How one set in order to go by horse (7)
- 7 Compact which is rather stupid (5)
- 8 Fish two-thirds the length of a rudder (4)
- 9 Storage tower for crude oils (4)
- 10 Simple lament in olden days (5)
- 11 Remedy for those who dislike guitar music (7)
- 12 Nothing in a brass instrument makes for a glittering band (7)
- 13 Alternative treatment provided by Herbert and Albert (6)
- 14 What the Surgeon General may embark on (10)
- 15 Do nothing for one's daily bread (4)
- 16 Patriotic paving? (10)

### DOWN

- 1 She may be shortly married if given help (4)
- 2 Sort of Access Memory also used in Read Only Memory (6)
- 3 A follower uplifted only to be put in a stew (7)
- 4 Like the sky, like the wind, we hear (4)
- 5 It is of no light importance to astronomers (7)
- 6 Channel project for fastest means of communication (10)
- 7 Everything Kennedy put into the light was obliterated (7,3)
- 8 Maybe keep a powerful grip (10)
- 9 Hyderabad banker on court charge concerning manufacture (10)
- 10 Genuine Frenchman would probably prefer a republic (5)
- 11 Remove tail from a spicy meat jelly (5)
- 12 Succeeded in playing a leg shot to the other side of the wicket (4,3)
- 13 Invaders other than Romans dispersed to the North (7)
- 14 Orson composed for the Duke of Illyria (6)
- 15 Sounds like a winner, but assessed as second-rate (4)
- 16 Stake but not post (4)



## TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

### ON THE AIR

#### Voice of Music

- 6:02 Morning Melodies
- 7:07 Telemusic: Concerto: Verdi: "Force of Destiny," overture
- 7:30 Haydn: Quartet, Op. 20, No. 1; Liszt: Paraphrase on "Rigoletto"; Kreisler: Capriccio Viennese; Beethoven: Symphony No. 8; Brahms: Violin Concerto
- 8:30 Verdi: Quartet; Berlioz: "The Mysterious Mender"; Silvestri: Violin Concerto; Bruckner: Symphony No. 7
- 10:05 Bach: 3 Sonatas (Benjamin, Lasker)
- 10:05 Beethoven: "Egmont," overture; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp (Galway, Rother); Dvorak: Quartet, Op. 106; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4 (Chicago/Mazur)
- 11:00 Meeting Musicians
- 11:00 Yigal Turek, violin; Jonathan Zak, piano — Mozart: Sonata, K.308, 304, 495
- 12:30 Arnold: Guitar Concerto (Williams); Elgar: "Enigma" Variations (Gibson); Schubert: Trio, Op. 100 (Borodin); Kuchaturian: Symphony No. 1
- 20:05 Bach: Concerto in A minor for Flute, Violin and Harpsichord
- 20:30 Puccini: "Tosca", complete opera (Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini)
- 23:00 The Golden Generation (no details available)

### First Programme

#### Voice of Music

- 6:02 Programmes for Olim
- 7:30 Favourite Old Songs
- 8:05 Compass — with Benny Hendei
- 9:05 Hebrew Songs
- 9:30 Encounter — live family magazine
- 10:00 News in English
- 11:10 School Broadcasts
- 11:30 Education for all
- 12:05 Oriental Songs
- 13:00 News in English
- 13:10 School Broadcasts
- 14:05 Children's programmes
- 15:30 Speaker's Podium
- 15:55 News on a New Book
- 16:05 Middle East Crossroads
- 17:20 Everyman's University
- 18:05 Jewish Traditions
- 18:50 Bible Reading
- 19:05 Lesson in Torah
- 19:30 Programmes for Olim
- 22:05 Every Man has a Star — with astrologist Neri Pecher

### Second Programme

#### Voice of Music

- 6:12 Gymnastics
- 6:30 Editorial Review
- 6:53 Green Light — drivers' corner
- 7:00 This Morning — news magazine

**DRIVER —**  
Try to imagine how a soldier feels when you drive by in a car without stopping

### QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 American state
- 2 Site of the Colosseum
- 3 Sacred convalescent
- 4 German song

DOWN

- 1 Quality of courage
- 2 Angry
- 3 Academic test
- 4 Very disagreeable
- 5 Frenzied
- 6 Get possession of
- 7 Woodwind
- 8 Hand to hand fighter
- 9 Lushness
- 10 Regularly separated
- 11 Neckwear
- 12 Remained
- 13 Lively
- 14 Good year

### YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

1. Bounce, 2. Agony, 3. Ghost, 4. Swamp, 5. Adamant, 6. Mera, 7. Eerie, 8. Bump, 9. Bump, 10. Bump, 11. Bump, 12. Bump, 13. Bump, 14. Bump, 15. Bump, 16. Bump, 17. Bump, 18. Bump, 19. Bump, 20. Bump, 21. Bump, 22. Bump, 23. Bump, 24. Bump, 25. Bump, 26. Bump, 27. Bump.

## TELEVISION

### EDUCATIONAL

- 8:15 School Broadcasts 14:00 The Secret Shaver by Joseph Conrad 14:30 Economics 14:45 French 18:00 Surprise Time 18:20 NIS Magazine (part 18) 18:45 Cosmos (part 6) 19:00 A New Evening — live magazine
- CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:** 17:30 Kid Video — animation series 18:00 Children of the World 18:10 Magic Moments 18:15 Songs and Homework 17:10 Economics Magazine 18:05 Any Questions? 18:15 Today in Sport 19:05 Today in Sport 19:10 Today in Sport 19:15 Today in Sport 19:20 Today in Sport 19:25 Today in Sport 19:30 Today in Sport 19:35 Today in Sport 19:40 Today in Sport 19:45 Today in Sport 19:50 Today in Sport 19:55 Today in Sport 20:00 Today in Sport 20:05 Today in Sport 20:10 Today in Sport 20:15 Today in Sport 20:20 Today in Sport 20:25 Today in Sport 20:30 Today in Sport 20:35 Today in Sport 20:40 Today in Sport 20:45 Today in Sport 20:50 Today in Sport 20:55 Today in Sport 21:00 Today in Sport 21:05 Today in Sport 21:10 Today in Sport 21:15 Today in Sport 21:20 Today in Sport 21:25 Today in Sport 21:30 Today in Sport 21:35 Today in Sport 21:40 Today in Sport 21:45 Today in Sport 21:50 Today in Sport 21:55 Today in Sport 22:00 Today in Sport 22:05 Today in Sport 22:10 Today in Sport 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Attracting the public's surplus funds

(Israel Sun)

## 'Banks biggest gainers from savings schemes'

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

Of the Treasury-related matters investigated this year by the State Comptroller, the one that affects most citizens is the management and supervision of bank-operated savings schemes. The comptroller found severe shortcomings in some features of the Treasury's control and follow-up of these schemes.

In addition, he found that the schemes were an unnecessarily expensive way for the government to raise funds and that the banks probably made excessive profits from them at the expense of depositors and the treasury. The banks also receive unduly high commissions for their services in connection with the schemes.

As the report pointed out, savings schemes are one of the main elements used by the government to attract the public's surplus funds for use in financing the state budget and

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to help recycle the internal debt. The schemes are all managed by the commercial banks, which have to re-deposit most or all of the money they take in with the Treasury, either directly in deposit accounts with the account-general, or indirectly through the purchase of government bonds.

Over the years the minimum terms of these savings schemes have been reduced and the degree of liquidity attached to them increased to make them more attractive to depositors.

However, the comptroller found that these improved terms have led to a rise in the cost of funds to the Treasury and that savings schemes are a more expensive method of raising money for the government than the issuance of linked bonds that can be traded in the bond market. The comptroller recommended, therefore, that the Treasury should try and give preference to borrowing through bond issues rather than savings schemes.

The supervision of the savings schemes over the years has been divided between the capital markets department of the Treasury, the account-general's office, the State Loans Department and the examiner of banks at the Bank of Israel, with other departments of the Treasury and the central bank also having a say in specific areas such as income tax regulations.

Nevertheless, the comptroller concluded there were serious faults in the Treasury's supervision of savings-scheme operations. The depth and scope of the investigation that the Treasury made against the claims of the banks were insufficient. The audit (bikoret) showed staggering inconsistencies, which the Treasury was unaware of between the data of the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, the comptroller said. "The Treasury did not check the banks' books often enough to ensure that the banks consistently kept the Treasury's rules and deregulations regarding saving-scheme management."

## All change at Elite

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Control of Elite, Israel's largest manufacturer of chocolates, sweets and instant coffee, this week passed from the families who founded it 63 years ago to the Federman family.

But David Federman and his older brother Shalom, who own the Sogat sugar factory and are major importers of sugar, cocoa and coffee, announced that Elite would continue under the management of two members of one of the founding families, the Moscovics.

Mark Moscovici, a former president of the Manufacturers Association, is to remain chairman of Elite's board, while his son David will continue as managing director.

Expressing their "fullest confidence" in the present management, the Federmans, who are not related to honeymen of that name, said they intended to reach a long-term contract with David Moscovici.

The Federmans bought up some 14 per cent of Elite, both on and off

But the specific failings of the Treasury, which are the target of the State Comptroller, seem to indicate that the banks have been the real culprits in creaming off extra profits wherever loopholes in the regulations allowed them to.

In one of the four banks investigated by the account-general, the comptroller reported the government auditor found that the bank maintained two entirely separate sets of records — one for its customers, one for the Treasury. The two were quite different, so that the bank obtained sums from the Treasury to which it was not entitled, while paying its customers less than they ought to have received.

In January 1985, the account-general instructed the bank in question to check these inconsistencies, but the State Comptroller was told that the bank's answers, delivered in November 1985, were unsatisfactory and that the account-general intended to pursue the matter further. The comptroller pointed out that the severity of the findings required the account-general to get to the bottom of the matter and draw whatever conclusions may be warranted.

The comptroller said that the account-general had only occasionally employed an accountant to check the banks' books — four times in all, and that these focused on an old and obsolete saving scheme.

The State Comptroller recommended that the account-general make greater use of accountants to check the banks' books, especially in the newer schemes such as *Rasaf* and *Lamamid*. In these, more even than in the older schemes, the banks have been able to obtain extra profits when savers withdrew their deposits before their term is over. The depositors thus lose their rights to the full profit potential of the scheme.

In a masterful exposition of the terms of each scheme and how the banks turn them to their own advantage, the comptroller indicated that the banks have consistently made significant and unwarranted extra profits, at the expense of the saver, the Treasury or both. The comptroller, however, did not attempt to estimate how much these might be. The Treasury's efforts to put a stop to this have only recently begun to bear some fruit, the comptroller said, although an earlier report several years ago first drew attention to the problem.

Another issue brought up by the State Comptroller is that the banks take little or no risk in their saving-scheme activities, although they still benefit from healthy commissions for their services. These, in the comptroller's opinion, could be cut. The comptroller did admit, however, that the Treasury in effect reneged on its obligation to help the banks out of their "misleading" position in 1984-5, which offered some of the profits now earned off savings schemes. This mismanagement occurred when the public moved from index-linked to dollar-linked investments, breaking many old schemes in the process. The banks were left holding long-term bonds, as cover for schemes that no longer existed.

Although the Treasury had promised to help them in such an eventuality, it set up its hands for over a year, until the banks were forced to sell some of their bond holdings to the market, taking a hefty loss in the process.

The stock market in the past year or so, and recently bought another 10 per cent of the shares (for \$3.3 million) from the Supersol chain. But the founding families still controlled about 30 per cent.

Rather than buying more shares on the stock market, where Elite's stock was rising steeply, or from the now defunct Danot, the Federmans chose to purchase directly from the founding families. Earlier this week they bought the 6.4 per cent of the shares held by the Fromchenko family, thus gaining control of Elite with 30 per cent of the stock.

The Federmans then reached an agreement with the three remaining families — Moscovics, Aizens, Kapilov, whereby they are to buy the 23 per cent these families own at a price based on that paid to the Fromchenkos (said to be a high \$3.8m.).

Elite employs about 2,600 persons in its 12 factories and is the fourth-largest company in Israel, according to Dini & Bradstreet. It has annual sales of about \$120m., of which 15 per cent is in exports.

## MARKET PLACE

### No action at the auction

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Publicists for last week's public auction of Judaica used the silver Hanukkah lamp that had been the property of the noted sage Rabbi Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev as their drawcard. The story they fanned out was that the item could fetch as much as a million dollars.

But at the auction, held at Jerusalem's Binyamin Hauma by the Society of Judaica Collectors, the highest bid was \$140,000, and with the possible exception of the organizers of the sale, no one knows who made it.

The last of 245 items listed in the handsome \$20 catalogue, the illustration and description of the lamp were not accompanied by a price estimate. The lacuna added to the excitement of the sale and provided ample reason for hundreds of people to wait out the four-and-a-half hours of transactions until the grand finale.

The terminology is deliberate. If grand finale has connotations of show business, this was what it was. Sadly, what was to have been a magnificent climax collapsed like an airless balloon. Bad enough that bids for the Hanukkah lamp were nowhere near a million dollars, the sum total of bids for all the items offered for sale fell more than \$100,000 shy of a million dollars. That is not surprising considering that last year's auction of Judaica in Jerusalem by Sotheby's brought in just \$1.1 million.

After all the hallelujahs surrounding the lamp and the general propaganda about Judaica entering into the realm of big business, the event was something of a let-down.

One suspects that the Society of Judaica Collectors knew all along that the lamp was not in the million-dollar class of collectibles, but it suited the purpose of the organizers to perpetuate the legend for as long as they could.

For the auctioning of the lamp and a half dozen other items grouped as objects belonging to *zadikim*, SJC Chairman Rabbi Abraham Frohlich took over the hammer from auctioneer Zvi Florential.

The opening gambit was \$10,000, which rapidly moved up to \$100,000 in a battle between two bidders at the back of the room. One was a dealer from Eilat. The other was a phantom stranger unknown to any of the bearded and black-coated men lining the walls of the Pincus Hall.

Even after it was all over, the name of the buyer remained a secret, although there was much speculation about his identity. The only consensus was that the sale of the much-publicized Hanukkah lamp was phoney.

No one (except perhaps Frohlich) had actually seen the buyer because of the peculiar manner of the bidding. All the bidders had been given numbered cards attached to the backs of their catalogues. They didn't need to shout or raise their arms to make a bid, only to give a barely perceptible nod and to hold the catalogue, with the number showing, against their chests. Thus, the crowd could gauge the direction from which the bids were coming, but from floor level, could not see who was actually making them.

Auctioneer Florential was moonlighting; his main line of work is as a *compere*. Frohlich chose him over professional auctioneers because for an auction of this kind he wanted someone who was Sabbath observant, bilingual and familiar with a microphone. Florential filled the bill, but was unable to cotton on to the staccato beat which characterizes the patter of experienced auctioneers. He was too slow for Frohlich's taste and Frohlich several times urged him to speed things up — on one occasion forgetting to put his hand over the microphone as he spoke. Life wasn't made any easier for the hapless Florential, who was confused by people waving to each other and who criticized him from the floor. Someone else took him to task for not acknowledging his bid and yet another person disputed the validity of a higher bid because Florential had already exercised his option with the hammer on the previous bid.

"I'm sure you'll discover by the end of the evening that I, too, am only human," he told an irate man who complained about a number mixup.

The cognoscenti mumbled that a lot of dummies had been played among the throng to push up prices. If this was the case, they didn't carry out their assignments very well. Most items were sold below their estimated value, often reportedly to their owners who preferred to bid rather than to withdraw from the sale.

Item 93, a *responsim* of Haim Halberstam of Zanz with a handwritten dedication, supposedly by the author to his brother-in-law, was withdrawn at the last moment because there was some doubt as to the authenticity of the signature.

After the Hanukkah lamp, the highest selling item was an incunabulum of the later prophets with a commentary by David Kimche. In mint condition and dated at around 1486, it fetched \$45,000 though its estimated value was given at between \$50,000-\$60,000. Some of the illuminated early 19th-century Italian marriage contracts brought in \$24,000 each, falling short of estimates by up to \$16,000.

## 'Quarter of all detergents, cosmetics are unsafe'

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A quarter of all household cleaning materials and cosmetics do not comply with official standards, the Israel Chemicals Society said at a press conference earlier this week.

In many cases these cleaning products do not contain the ingredients printed on the container, while some cosmetics constitute a danger to health.

Shimon Goldstein, of Shemen Industries, said that of the 60 companies manufacturing cosmetics and cleaning materials in Israel, around 48 are small, private firms that do not comply with the regulations. These companies, many of which do not even have licences, produce some 25 per cent of the soaps, washing powders, dishwashing paste, toiletries and cosmetics sold in the country. Goldstein said many of these small companies could be found along the Gaba Road near Tel Aviv, and their products are often sold outside the factory gates in jerry cans.

Goldstein stressed that although government standards were introduced some time ago, they have no teeth and are not enforced properly. For the most part, control and supervision is left to the big companies, which do comply with the standards. The Industry and Trade and Health ministries say they do not have enough staff to carry out the task, Goldstein said.

He cited one example of a washing powder produced by one of the smaller companies that was tested and found to contain no active detergent. It was comprised mainly of sodium carbonate, a chemical which, Goldstein said, can cause damage to clothes and washing machines.

Some cosmetics produced by the private companies had been subjected to tests as well and found to contain chemicals which can cause serious harm to the skin.

The problem is that goods like these are sold at much cheaper prices than the ones which comply with the standards. Goldstein said shoppers who want to ensure that the products they purchase comply with regulations check for the standards institute symbol or, in the case of cosmetics, for a Health Ministry certificate.

Dr. Uri Tzoller of the Haifa-University said Israel ranks fourth in the world in the use of cleaning materials and cosmetics. There is still a tendency, however, on the part of consumers here to purchase imported products despite the fact that locally made products are equal or better in quality. He noted that in the case of imported washing up liquids almost half the content is water.

The Israel Chemical Society is holding its third national congress on detergents in Caesarea next week.

## LABOUR BRIEFS

HUNDREDS OF HAIFA-AREA RESIDENTS will soon join the ranks of the jobless, adding to the region's already serious unemployment situation, according to Yehuda Shoshani, head of Haifa's labour exchange.

Among those expected to lose their jobs soon are some 300 Zim and 400 Sotam employees. The contracts of about 50 professionals in the army are due to terminate, and a few dozen bank workers are expected to be fired in the near future, Shoshani told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The banks have been gradually cutting down on their local staff in recent months, he said.

Meanwhile, the number of job offers has also been on the decline. The Haifa labour exchange received about 850 offers from employers in April, compared with over 1,050 in March. But "the offers we receive are usually for menial jobs with low pay. We hardly get any industrial job offers now," Shoshani said.

PRIME MINISTER PERES is expected to ask Finance Minister Moshe Nissim for an additional \$10 million to go toward finding solutions for unemployment in development towns.

In a meeting with the Committee of Directors-General on Unemployment in Development Towns last week, Peres promised to secure the funds to enable the committee to continue in its endeavours. He said the immediate goal is to find jobs for about 1,000 unemployed in the next six months.

Former finance minister Yitzhak

Moda'i had already agreed to provide a budget for the committee. Peres added.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE benefits rose more slowly in the last fiscal year than the year before, according to a National Insurance Institute report.

The NII received about 251,000 requests during 1985-86, a 32 per cent rise from the previous fiscal year. However, during 1984-85 the number of requests jumped by 50 per cent from the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Almost 240,000 of last year's requests for unemployment insurance benefits were approved in the 1985-86 year. By comparison, over 4,400 requests were submitted in 1974, and slightly over 4,000 were approved by the NII.

SOME 40 MILLION CHILDREN around the world spend their days on city streets — often working, according to a report by the UN Fund for Population Activities.

The majority maintain contact with their families, but millions of children also live on the street, the 1986 State of the World report said.

The huge number of street-children is due to the massive growth in the world's urban population, as millions in the Third World leave the countryside for jobs in the cities.

Over 40 per cent of the world population already live in cities, and by the end of the century almost half the population will be urban, the report said.

## Eilat import freight rates to go up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The freight rates on import cargoes coming into Eilat will be raised by 2.5 per cent June 1.

An agreement on the rise was reached between the Zim company, which operates the Eilat lines, and the Shippers Council, which represents importers and exporters. Under the pact, there are to be no further rises this year.

Zim accepted the council's request not to raise rates on export

shipments in order to assist Israel's exporters who compete with European manufacturers in the South African and Far Eastern markets.

Yesterday, the council called on the transport minister to take steps to end the work slowdown by the stevedores. Israel's 1,200 stevedores have been working at only half their usual level of activity. The council noted the heavy losses incurred by the delays, and the danger that ships may leave exports on the quays here in order to leave port on schedule.

## SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)

be unequivocal evidence linking Syria to terrorist attacks against Americans. But he also said it would be "most welcome" if Syria were able to help free Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

Earlier, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the U.S. had no conclusive proof of a Syrian role in recent terrorist actions in Britain and West Germany.

U.S. television said Tuesday night that Syrian President Hafez Assad was engaged in an intensive effort to free five Americans and five French citizens missing in Lebanon.

But Shultz told reporters there was hardly any way of telling if any party was playing a constructive role in the hostage situation, "until we have the hostages released."

He said Syria had played a constructive role in the past and "if they can help, it will be most welcome."

CBS-TV reported Tuesday that Assad, increasingly isolated because of reports linking his government to terrorism in Europe, is engaged in an intensified effort to free the American and French hostages in Lebanon.

CBS News, citing well-informed diplomatic sources, said Syrian officials met on Monday with Iranian leaders in Damascus and threatened to end their support for Iran's war with Iraq unless Iran used its influence to free the hostages.

Meanwhile, Syrian troops have reinforced their positions around Baalbek, in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the stronghold of the Hizbollah that is believed to be holding most of the five Americans and five Frenchmen who are missing, CBS said.

It said intelligence sources had reported fighting between Syrian and Hizbollah forces but that Syria

had informed the U.S. it could not risk using force to free the hostages. Otherwise "all we will deliver to you is a lot of dead hostages," the Syrian officials were quoted as saying.

The French hostages are Marcel Fontaine, 45. Vice Consul at the French Embassy in Beirut, kidnapped March 22, 1985; Marcel Carton, 62, the Embassy's protocol officer, kidnapped March 22, 1985; Michel Seurat, 37, researcher at the French Centre for Studies and Research of the Contemporary Middle East, kidnapped May 22, 1985; Jean-Paul Kauffmann, 41, journalist working for the French weekly *L'Evenement du Jeudi*, abducted May 22, 1985; and Camille Sontag, car dealer, abducted May 7, 1986.

The Americans being held hostage are Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press; William Buckley, political counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut; the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco, director of Catholic Relief Services in Lebanon; David Jacobson, director of American University Hospital in Beirut; and Thomas Sutherland, dean of Agriculture at the university.

At his press conference on Wednesday, Shultz also urged Congress to reverse its opposition to American arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

Shultz said the Saudi purchase did not threaten Israel's security and that the Arab Kingdom had accepted Israel's existence and had played a moderating role in Middle East affairs.

"It's important for us to have a sensible and reasonable relationship with countries in the Arab world, particularly those that are moderate," Shultz said.

## FINANCIAL DATA AS OF MAY 14, 1986

### ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS May 14, 1986

**SHEKEL INTEREST RATES**  
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	12.5	8-16.25%	8-16.25%
HAPOALIM	13.2	10-12%	10-12%
DISCOUNT	9.4	7-13%	7-13%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-16%
FIRST INT'L	12.3	6-13%	6-13%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.

(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.

Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 58 days.)

### PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of May 14)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	6.250	6.125	6.250
STG	9.500	9.000	8.750
DEM	10	9.575	9.560
SFR	3.500	3.500	3.375
YEN	3.000	2.875	2.875

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

### SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
U.S.A. Dollar	1.4518 1.4501	1.44	1.4723
U.K. Sterling	2.2630 2.2612	2.22	2.2764
Deutsch Mark	0.8724 0.8698	0.86	0.8774
French Franc	0.2112 0.2138	0.20	0.2128
Dutch Florin	0.5377 0.5351	0.53	0.5407
Swiss Franc	0.8117 0.8119	0.80	0.8184
Swedish Krone	0.2080 0.2105	0.20	0.2075
Norweg. Krone	0.1868 0.1892	0.19	0.1882
Danish Krone	0.1818 0.1841	0.18	0.1832
Finnish Mark	0.2507 0.2584	0.25	0.2570
Canad. Dollar	1.0605 1.0737	1.04	1.0682
Austr. Dollar	1.0701 1.1834	1.04	1.0785
S. Africa Rand	0.6827 0.6912	0.51	0.6886
Belgian Franc	0.3274 0.3315	0.32	0.3319
Austrian Sch.	0.9574 0.9623	0.94	0.9611
Italian Lire	100 0.8802 0.8824	0.96	1.01 0.8870
Japanese Yen	100 0.9052 0.9165	0.89	0.92 0.9111
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	4.08 4.33 4.2255
Egyptian Pound	1	—	0.78 0.83 0.8318

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

### EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

#### PRECIOUS METALS

**GOLD:** LONDON A.M. FIX 342.20 P.M. FIX 342.70  
PARIS NOON FIX 344.02 ZURICH P.M. 342.50  
**SILVER:** LONDON FIX 508.00  
**PLATINUM:** LONDON P.M. 416.00  
**PALLADIUM:** LONDON P.M. 108.75

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.1935/45	88/83	130/125	251/241
POUND STERLING	1.5355/65	85/83	122/119	220/216
SWISS FRANC	1.2151/52	83/78	128/122	247/237
JAPANESE YEN	163.60/70	58/56	89/86	181/179
FRENCH FRANC	6.4940/70	80/110	120/140	230/250
ITALIAN LIRA	1503.50/80	1150/1250	1725/1850	3450/3650
DUTCH GULDEN	2.4680/70	38/34	64/60	148/140
BELGIAN FRANC	44.675/85	55/53	101/93	131/118
DANISH KRONE	0.8950/65	25/25	50/100	125/125
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4615/25	38/31	48/43	80/70
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	0.5820/25	10/8	14/9	19/11
FINNISH MARK	4.5860/80	65/70	85/90	140/150
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.7030/10	122/118	173/168	217/211
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.4780/10	820/840	1235/1255	2380/2400

Formula for determining forward rates:

high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.

low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

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TRANS 788.43 +3.55	EAST AIR 8 3/4
UTILS 182.70 +1.34	SPIRY CP 7 1/2
STOCKS 699.55 +6.78	K MART 51
NYSE COMP 136.90 +0.55	ATT 24 1/4
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S-P 100 INDEX 227.82 +1.43	BAKTER LAB 20 1/4



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## A lesson from Chernobyl

ALTHOUGH it is now over two decades since an expert committee submitted the first report ever to the government recommending the setting up of nuclear power reactors, there is still no clear-cut official policy in this weighty matter.

The general assumption seems to have been all along that, since it is entirely dependent for its energy production on fast depleting foreign supplies of fossil fuel and coal, Israel cannot afford to lag far behind the rest of the industrialized world in the quest of nuclear energy. The assumption was given a boost by riotously galloping oil prices in the 1970s, and by the apparently proven safety record of nuclear reactors in the West.

Not all government agencies fully shared in this assumption. But it was not until Chernobyl that it has started to be openly and widely challenged, and the challenge is now being significantly abetted by the searching brief chapter on nuclear reactors included in the State Comptroller's latest report, unveiled this week although written a while ago. The chapter is in turn partly based on an internal memorandum dated December 1984, by the Energy Ministry's chief scientist.

The Soviet nuclear disaster - and disaster is certainly the word for it, even if "only" nine persons have died from it so far - has drawn world-wide attention to the issue of reactor safety. Nuclear reactors in the West, Israel's natural store-room, are safer than the Soviet, but they too are hardly fool-proof. Reports appearing in the British and American press since Chernobyl indicate that Western nuclear plants have been far more accident-prone than generally believed, and than believed possible. The fact has simply been hushed up by the governments concerned, largely in the name of military security.

The question, then, is not whether Israelis could properly operate their reactor. The question is whether little Israel can brush off the prospect of even a Chernobyl-type "mishap" - which has forced the closure, however temporarily, of half the Soviet Union's reactors and the fencing off of thousands of acres of land - as the prospect of anything less than a major national catastrophe. And the answer is that it obviously cannot.

In Israel, the increased costs of protecting already costly nuclear reactors against possible enemy action and earthquakes may alone make their introduction unfeasible, even without considering the problem of radioactive waste disposal in as small a territory as Israel's.

When, moreover, this is viewed against the background of likely dependence on a single supplier of nuclear fuel, the probability of stable low prices of conventional energy sources during the next decade or so, and the fact that the country is already burdened with excess capacity for power generation in the foreseeable future, the need for nuclear reactors does not emerge as especially pressing.

The State Comptroller, while offering a critique of the nuclear reactor thesis, avoids any dogmatic conclusions. But the principal conclusion virtually invites itself. Israel should wait for the present generation of reactors to be replaced by a newer, less hazardous, and less costly technology before taking the nuclear road.

## SOVIET LEADER

(Continued from Page One)

taken, it is possible to say today that the worst has passed. The most serious consequences have been averted. Of course, the end is not yet, it is not time to rest.

Gorbachev attacked the U.S. and the Western media for launching an "unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign over the accident."

"Generally speaking, we faced a veritable mountain of lies - most malicious lies..." he said.

The U.S. and "their most zealous allies" including West Germany "regarded the mishap only as another possibility to put up additional obstacles holding back the development... of the current East-West dialogue," he said.

In describing what occurred in Chernobyl, Gorbachev said, "For the first time ever we encountered in reality such a sinister force as nuclear energy that has escaped control. Considering the extraordinary and dangerous nature of what had happened in Chernobyl, the Political Bureau took into its hands the entire organization of work to ensure the speediest liquidation of the breakdown and the limitation of its consequences..."

"So what did happen?" "As specialists report, the reactor's capacity suddenly increased during a scheduled shut-down of the fourth unit. The considerable emission of steam and subsequent reaction resulted in the formation of hydrogen, its explosion, damage to the reactor and the associated radioactive release."

Meanwhile, a senior designer of the crippled Chernobyl reactor said on Tuesday that it would be sealed in concrete for centuries, but the Ukrainian power station would reopen and new plants of the same type would be built.

Ivan Yemilianov, a deputy chief of the Soviet Energy Equipment Institute who helped develop the RBMK-type reactor, gave fresh details of the aftermath of the disaster at a meeting with reporters.

"It is a very reliable type of reactor... my opinion has not changed," but he said new safety measures would probably be taken.

Pravda yesterday reported continuing danger from the reactor, that radiation was still leaking and that the clean-up in the area could take months.

Briefing Western ambassadors yesterday, the chief of the Government inquiry commission, Deputy Prime Minister Boris Shcherbina, said interaction between steam and the graphite appeared to have caused the explosion, diplomatic sources said.

U.S. oil magnate Armand Hammer arrived in Moscow on Tuesday with medical supplies for victims of the Chernobyl accident, a spokesman for his Occidental Petroleum Corporation said.

Hammer arranged for top U.S. bone marrow specialist Robert Gale to fly to Moscow a week after the disaster to help treat radiation victims from Chernobyl. (AP, Reuters)

## DANCERS

(Continued from Page One)

in Israel preparing for the outdoor performances, which are too elaborate to be handled in any theatre. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is due in Israel for an official visit, the first ever by a British premier, later this month.

Last night, as the company opened a tour in Sheffield, the British and Israeli impresarios who had arranged the Israeli appearances, attempted to convince dancers to change their mind. Members of the management, some of whom reportedly said they opposed the cancellation, termed the vote hastily, and said the matter would be put to a second vote.

Yehuda Talit, the Israeli impresario, yesterday offered to charter a special plane to bring the dancers to Israel and take them back. He told The Jerusalem Post that losses from

the cancellation could total hundreds of thousands of dollars. Fifteen thousand tickets have already been sold for the top ballet company's six planned performances. Victor Hochhauser, the British impresario, suggested that three dancers precede the others to reassure the rest that the trip and Israel were safer than they thought.

A final decision could take another week. The Jerusalem Post was told yesterday.

The dancers' vote on Tuesday reflected their fear of a Libyan reprisal against British subjects for Britain's support of the American bombing of Libya last month.

The company of about 80, 57 of them dancers, was due to have given five performances of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake at the Roman amphitheatre in Caesarea and a further performance at the Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem.

IN A talk at the University of California at Berkeley two years ago, I opposed Ronald Reagan's crusade to inject "religion into politics" - through such issues as school prayer and abortion legislation - by countering with a call for the reintroduction of religion into the political system. This may be a timely message here as well. In addition, this week's Torah portion happens to include many of the precepts on which this plea is based.

By "religiosity" I refer to an acknowledgement of a higher morality guiding our behaviour and rooted in the varied institutions of faith we call "religions." In separating Church from State, the founding fathers of America's "secular democracy" never intended to divorce political society from religious morality; in fact, their deep religious conviction was their motivation for creating a pluralistic, but nevertheless religiously based, "one nation under God." Gandhi brought this concept to the masses in the modern age, and George Kennan argues strongly for it in his recent article in Foreign Affairs, "Morality and Foreign Policy."

The relevance to Israeli society may seem oblique. While our religious leaders' demands for constraints on cable cars, football stadiums, and summer time are not

quite the same as Reagan's drive for school prayer, the coercion involved is strikingly similar.

As a religious (read "orthodox") Israeli, I would certainly prefer football stadiums and cable cars not be used on Shabbat. However, I am not in favour of imposing that preference on the majority of Israelis not concerned with Sabbath observance. In David Hamelch's time as in David Ben-Gurion's, there were those who did not observe; so be our lot as a diverse people. There are far better ways of encouraging and inspiring an interest in Shabbat.

HOWEVER, there are also other, more pressing, religious imperatives which often are completely ignored in our conduct of policy (and our daily behaviour) as a Jewish nation. "Religiosity" might best be translated into Hebrew as *derech eretz* or *yirat shamaim*, or both: "respect for your fellow man" and "awe of Heaven."

The notion of a higher morality, of pure justice, of a standard of conduct, is an integral part of Judaism. Here I am specifically not referring to some secular, rational morality. The Torah injunctions to pursue jus-

ARIEH DAVID GREEN

to love your neighbour, and not to oppress the resident alien are the better known among its many "moral" imperatives.

Similar themes run through the Prophets and the Writings, and are found, significantly, in the teachings of our rabbinical sages. Hillel's dictum, "What is hateful to you, do not do to others," and Rabbi Akiva's citation of the above, "Love your neighbour as yourself" have been considered throughout the ages as the essence of Judaism and of the Torah. And when Rabbi Yohanan Ben Zakai posed the question, "Which is the good way to which a man should cleave," among all the ethical answers he received he favoured that of Rabbi Eleazar ben Arakh: "What a good heart," because this quality is inclusive of all the others.

Our problem lies in our public concentration on the specific details of observance, to the exclusion of the far-reaching obligations of behaviour. "Behaviour," as here intended, means both individual conduct, on the street and in the Knesset, and communal behaviour, towards our citizens, neighbours, and even enemies.

From where does the vocal reli-

gious community's fixation on foot-ball, advertisements, and cable cars come? And from where does the non-religious community's rejection and ignorance of basic Jewish values come? Sadly, both communities seem blind to their own intolerance and obsessions.

NO LESS a religious authority than Rabbi Eliezer Shach raised a similar question in these pages a few weeks ago, regarding the preoccupation of the right-wing religious community with land; in private recently, a (sub)secular "authority" questioned the secular community's angry rejection of everything religious.

"Which is more important, Jewish daily observance or Jewish morality?" is a moot question. Both are indispensable to the Jewish people. As Samuel Belkin wrote, "Halacha has established a 'mode of religious living' whose 'acts and practices stem from basic ideological and moral concepts' which to the Orthodox remain 'apprehensible only through the religious practices to which they gave birth.' It is to those basic concepts which I am appealing; we may not be living in a halachic state; we can be living in a state whose actions are based on these moral

concepts. The lesson to be learned from the American controversy over religious coercion is that we are barking up the wrong tree. Legislating individual behaviour beyond the more fundamental, accepted boundaries is not possible in this world of "free choice." Tolerance is required from the religious standpoint because God has created man with free will; from the non-religious perspective, tolerance is required as a basic ingredient of any universal morality.

Religious legislation has its place: a bus-free Shabbat in Jerusalem, kashrut in the IDF, and the like, although the legislative boundaries are tenuous and will fluctuate over the years - and reflects the Jewish identity of Israel.

More pressing now, with party conflict, a stagnant peace process, and a widening polarization between the "religious" and "secular" communities, is the need for Jewish religiously to guide our leaders, both secular and religious, on the path of justice, peace, and truth. Would that we could prove true the saying of the rabbis: "Three characteristics does this (Jewish) people possess: they are merciful, modest, and perform deeds of kindness" (Talmud, Yevamot 79a).

The writer is a graduate student in International Relations at the Hebrew University.

## Using, not losing, our heads

TEDDY ARNOLD

matters as balance sheets, efficiency and profitability.

For a nation of three and a half million to keep close to half a million on the government payroll is not even funny. It is a catastrophe.

We do ask experts from the "industrial" countries. We are such fast learners, we grasp the principle in no time at all. Nothing like a Jewish head. But it is not the principle alone that keeps profits up. It is constant application.

We are indolent. What happened to the shipyard? "We cannot compete, we have no oil, we have no steel, we can't get orders." Well, neither have the Japanese; they do get orders, because they have Japanese workers and most important, Japanese managers. Why didn't Mr. Liberman go to Japan for half a year and learn how? What about those Jewish heads?

Just glance at a recent Jerusalem Post report on Vulcan ("On the edge of bankruptcy," David Rudge, April 11): "One man did yoga all day in the changing rooms, another used his time to sell eggs, while others after clocking in, left the factory to go... shopping... Most of the production was performed by a handful of Arabs from the territories and 40 subcontractors." I threw up.

WHAT SORT of a peace do we expect? Peace cannot be dictated. It can only be agreed upon by two or more sides. We are at peace with the Americans and the Australians - without even having signed a peace treaty with either. We cannot force the arm of any Arab leader to sign a peace treaty with us.

Kenneth Roberts, in his unforgettable "Northwest Passage," quotes an Indian proverb: "The way to live in peace with your neighbours is to live in peace with your neighbours." At first blush, this sounds a bit esoteric. But on second thought, there seems to be a lot of pragmatic wisdom in this saying.

Translated from its native charm to Western sobriety, it might read: "The thing to do is not the formal announcement, but to refrain from warlike action."

For supplying the much-needed foreign currency. Here another saying comes to my mind: "Taxation is robbery."

EMILIO TRAUBNER  
Senior Staff Member  
of Lloyd's Agency  
Tel Aviv.

## READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. - The article "On exporting services" by Jeff Broide (May 2) is very timely as it answers queries from business circles abroad puzzled by the 15 per cent VAT charged to them for services rendered by their Israeli Agents. It is really hard to understand why exporters of goods are exempt from charging VAT while exporters of services have to charge VAT if such services are connected with an asset in Israel according to the VAT law.

For instance, a cargo insurance surveyor who issues to the insurers abroad a report on damage to imported goods has to add 15 per cent VAT to his bill for fees. The insurers

## "TAXATION IS ROBBERY"

settle this bill in foreign currency (in addition to settling the insured's claim). Thus the Israel treasury benefits from a net income, net because no allocation of foreign currency is requested (as is the case when the exporters of goods receive such an allocation for the purchase of raw material needed for the manufacture of the finished product).

As quoted in the article, the court rejected a petitioner's appeal, acting correctly in accordance with the law. As the saying goes, "the law is an ass." However, this does not concern the court. Still, the foreign companies fail to understand why they have to be taxed by the Israel treasury instead of being rewarded

## TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. - On April 11, 1986 you printed an advertisement published by the Israel Travel Agents' Association and the panel of airline representatives to the effect that discounts on travel tickets are now illegal, and that this would be replaced by equality for all travellers, sound travel advice, and the right to have and demand 100 per cent service.

How equality, sound advice, and 100 per cent service are related to a fixed price or a discount ticket is beyond my comprehension. I expect the service items mentioned above whenever I visit a travel agent or negotiate any kind of business deal, irrespective of my taking up an option or not.

The right to negotiate a price and obtain the best value for my money is one of the basic business practices and quite ethical. I am now informed

that if I try to negotiate the price of a travel ticket, I am tempting my travel agent to commit a criminal act, which also makes me some kind of criminal.

Israelis wishing to travel abroad are now faced with another economic restriction, the previous restrictions being the travel tax and the purchase tax on the price of the tickets. One result of these restrictions is to prevent immigration. For however strong feelings one has about coming to Israel, they are soured by the idea that a return trip to visit one's family for special occasions, either joyful or sorrowful, is so financially restrictive that only those without, or with weak family attachments are ready to make the sacrifice.

MEIR SHOFFMAN  
Tel Aviv.

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